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## U.S. Analysts Expect OPEC Will Increase Prices by 5%

By J.P. Smith  
WASHINGTON, May 17 (WP) — The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries will impose another price increase on the world price of oil next month, according to U.S. analysts.  
The rise will be in the range of 5 percent, and possibly more, officials expect, and will be despite assurances by Saudi Arabia's oil minister this week that the nation will act to hold prices.  
The OPEC nations will hold their next quarterly meeting in Geneva beginning June 26.  
In fact, the Saudis, who now sell their oil at a price of \$14.55 a barrel, are expected to increase their price to \$15.50.  
Usually, the other 12 OPEC na-

tions charge prices fairly close to the benchmark. Currently, other members are charging \$2 to \$4 more, citing tight world markets and rising spot-market prices.

As spot oil prices surge, France has proposed controls on the Rotterdam market and Iran and Kuwait reportedly have fixed minimum prices on spot sales. Page 9.

As he did before the December meeting and OPEC's last quarterly price-fixing session, Saudi Oil Minister Ahmed Zaki Yamani has said that Saudi Arabia will act to moderate OPEC pricing decisions.  
State Department officials said that the administration values the Saudi efforts, but that they have all

but written off the expected results.  
For one thing, the Saudi government has rebuffed appeals from Washington to increase production. Added Saudi production would not only place downward pressure on prices, the U.S. officials argue, but also would undercut new price demands from other OPEC countries.  
The State Department officials also note that Saudi Arabia has made clear its dissatisfaction with the U.S. role in the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel.

"If the Saudis wanted to keep prices stable," said Gene Nowak, a Wall Street analyst, "they could raise production, but they have no ambition to hold down prices."  
The new increases would add 3 to 5 cents to the price of a gallon of gasoline in the United States.  
Walter Levy, an international petroleum analyst based in New York, offered a similar view saying, "If things are left as they are, it is impossible to expect OPEC not to raise prices." Mr. Levy, and others, including senior administration officials at the State and Energy departments, expressed concern that a new increase in OPEC's official price will touch off another round of price surges imposed by OPEC and also by other exporters such as Britain and Mexico.

## 6 Dependent Nations

### Moscow Holds Satellites in Strict Economic Orbit

By David K. Shipler

SOFIA, Bulgaria (NYT) — The countries of Eastern Europe that were once called satellites of the Soviet Union have now become dependent.  
Oil and gas pipelines link them to Moscow's interests as effectively as tanks and troops, tying them inextricably into a complex network of commercial interaction resilient enough to withstand both the strong currents of Western influence that run through the region and the broad distaste for the Soviet system that many East Europeans say they feel.  
Although trade with the West has grown, it has proved no match for the necessity of doing business with the Russians, for in the economic sphere as in no other aspect of life, the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe are natural partners. The Russians have vast deposits of raw materials that the East Europeans could not afford to buy in the world market, and the East Europeans have agricultural products and manufactured goods to trade with the Soviet Union.

### Most Flexible Tool

Among all the instruments at the Russians' disposal for binding their satellites together, the economic tool is the most flexible, far subtler than the ultimate threat of military force. It creates an identity of interest that can be profitable for the East Europeans, some of whom have evolved into skillful bargainers, adept at getting a good price for their loyalty.

The Russians, in turn, have agreed to allow the East Europeans considerable deviation from the Soviet model, provided that they invest heavily in the Soviet economy, retain Communist rule and support the Soviet strategic position in Europe.  
There is a striking correlation between each nation's dependence on Soviet trade and the degree of its adherence to Soviet leadership in foreign or internal policy.

Of the six East European members of the Soviet-dominated Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, or Comecon, the only two to do less business with the Russians than with the West — Romania and Hungary — are also the boldest in departing from Soviet guidance.

Romania, which has forged its foreign policy by recognizing and retaining close relations with China, does about 33 percent of its trade with the West and only

## 7 Leftist Youths Killed in Turkey

ANKARA, May 17 (AP) — Three gunmen yesterday killed seven leftist students and wounded two, apparently in retaliation for the killing of two rightist youths the day before.

It was the heaviest toll in Turkey's continuing warfare, between rightists and leftists, since 111 persons were killed in December in fighting between leftist and rightist Moslem sects in southeast Turkey.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

## Libya Raises Prices

NEW YORK, May 17 (NYT) — Libya notified oil companies today that all grades of its crude oil would go up 70 cents a barrel immediately. The move raises the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

## UN Official Denies He Wants To Limit Press Freedom

By Paul Churkow

PARIS, May 17 (AP) — The chairman of a UN commission on international communications said yesterday that his campaign for the protection of journalists was not, as some critics have charged, a veiled attempt to license journalists and limit the freedom of the press.  
Sean MacBride presented his proposals on the press for discussion at a two-day meeting that opened here today of 30 international press and broadcasting organizations. The proposals included establishing international definitions of journalists' rights and duties.

Mr. MacBride, a former foreign minister of the Irish Republic, is the head of the International Commission for the Study of Communications Problems. The 16-member commission of journalists and politicians was established to help the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization work out what it calls a "new world information order."  
Some Unesco members have criticized the Western press, saying that it distorted and unfairly dominated the news in and about developing countries.  
"Special Status"  
Mr. MacBride, who won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1974 and the Lenin Peace Prize in 1977, said that his campaign to get the "special status equivalent to that of a diplomat" for journalists was a personal effort to secure some sort of international protection for journalists.  
His proposals have been met with some concern by Western press organizations, which believe



PAPAL EMBRACE — Pope John Paul II greets Polish Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński Wednesday after the Warsaw prelate arrived at the Vatican to join the Polish-born pontiff in celebrations scheduled for the 900th anniversary of St. Stanislaw, the patron saint of Poland.

## South Africa Unveils Press-Gag Measure

From Agency Dispatches

JOHANNESBURG, May 17 — The government today published a proposed press law that would prevent publication of stories on government scandals without official approval.

The measure recommends that journalists who ignore the rule be jailed for up to five years or be fined up to \$6,000.  
The bill, which has been sharply attacked by the opposition in Parliament, was seen as a direct response to a crusading press campaign that uncovered an information scandal that has rocked the government.

The legislation would create the post of advocate-general to investigate charges of corruption in the government. He would have the right to prohibit newspapers from publishing such claims.  
Opposition leader Colin Eggon described the bill as being tantamount to the death of press freedom in South Africa.

"It will strike a blow at serious investigative journalism and prevent the press from playing its part in exposing corruption and maladministration," he said. "The public is going to be kept in the dark until after the advocate-general has investigated."

The proposed bill is virtually certain to become law because the ruling National Party controls 145 of the 165 seats in Parliament.  
Opposition parties took the unprecedented step of voting against the bill on the first reading, but they were far short of enough votes to derail it.  
The legislation, dubbed an "anti-rumor-mongering" law by its backers, drew strong protests even before its details were known. As expected, the anti-Nationalist English-language press criticized it, but more significantly, the pro-government Afrikaans-language press has joined the protests.

Leaks indicating that the Nationalists planned to introduce such a measure prompted Die Transvaler, the voice of the Nationalist party in Transvaal Province, to say earlier this week, "If the

bill is presented in its present form, it will be difficult to see it as anything else but part of an indirect attempt to paralyze the press."

Local newspapers had uncovered that a secret propaganda campaign was financed by the government to promote its apartheid policies at home and abroad.

The scandal — the worst since the Nationalists took power 31 years ago — forced the resignation of Black Affairs Minister Connie Mulder, who had headed the now disbanded Information Department. Mr. Mulder has claimed that he launched the propaganda operation with the knowledge of former Prime Minister John Vorster and other Cabinet ministers, but they have denied this.

India Storm Toll at 600  
NEW DELHI, May 17 (AP) — The death toll has risen to 600 in last weekend's hurricane, which devastated parts of southern India with winds up to 100 miles an hour, an official said today.

Spain Socialists Hold 1st Post-Franco Talk  
MADRID, May 17 (UPI) — The Spanish Socialist Workers Party started its first legal congress in 42 years today.

Among major issues facing the 28th Socialist Congress is whether the party should drop its Marxist label. Felipe Gonzalez, the party leader who hopes to gain more voters by eliminating the word "Marxism" from the party's vocabulary, was expected to face strong opposition during the four-day conference.

## Israel Minister Rejects Begin's Arab-Rule Plan

By Paul Hofmann

JERUSALEM, May 17 (NYT) — A split in Israel's government came into the open today when Defense Minister Ezer Weizman declared he did not want to participate in the forthcoming talks with Egypt on self-rule for Arabs in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

In a sharp exchange during a meeting of key ministers, Prime Minister Menachem Begin reminded the defense minister that he had been appointed as one of Israel's negotiators by the Cabinet and that a new Cabinet vote would be necessary to relieve him of the task.

The defense minister's stand appeared to reflect frustration in the military establishment, or at least a sector of it, over bargaining strategy worked out by Mr. Begin and top officials.  
Mr. Weizman, a former air force commander, took part in the negotiations that led to the signing of a peace treaty between Israel and Egypt in March. He has established personal rapport with President Anwar Sadat and other Egyptian officials.

Egyptian Role at Issue  
The defense minister has for some time been pressing for greater Egyptian involvement in the plan for Arab autonomy than Mr. Begin and his aides proved ready to concede.

Egyptian-Israeli talks on autonomy are scheduled to open in Beersheba on Friday of next week. Mr. Sadat and Mr. Begin will visit Beersheba together on Sunday, May 27, after meeting in El Arish, capital of Sinai.

El Arish will be formally transferred to Egyptian sovereignty on May 26. The autonomy negotiations will be held alternately in Beersheba and El Arish, and under the accords, are to be concluded within 12 months.

Mr. Weizman voiced his dissent today during a seven-hour meeting of an 11-man ministerial committee, headed by the prime minister, that completed guidelines for the Israeli negotiators in the autonomy talks. The defense minister objected to various proposals in the document, sustained from voting on them. He announced he would vote against the text on Monday when it is to be considered at a special Cabinet meeting.

Shops Ordered Shut  
TEL AVIV, May 17 (AP) — Israeli authorities ordered some shops closed today in an Arab town in the West Bank as a collective punishment for youthful residents' throw stones at Jewish settlers, a military spokesman said today.

Egypt Rejects Arab Decision  
CAIRO, May 17 (UPI) — The government today rejected as illegal a decision made by Saudi Arabia, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates to dissolve the Arab Military Industrialization Organization, their arms-building consortium in Egypt.

From Agency Dispatches

TEHRAN, May 17 — Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, in remarks published today, accused the United States and the Soviet Union of financing industrial unrest in Iran, and tens of thousands of his supporters went on a Women's Day march of loyalty throughout the nation.

Ayatollah Khomeini, who received greetings on his 79th birthday from more than 10,000 soldiers, veiled women and Moslem revolutionaries, made the accusation when he met workers at an earlier audience.

Commenting on workers' charges that "disruptionists" were keeping factories closed and inciting labor strikes, Ayatollah Khomeini said that those who paid workers to continue their strikes should be told that "this money that you have and give [to others] has come from America or the Soviet Union. If you had money yourselves, you would not do this."

Unemployment before the revolution is believed to have been 3 million in a labor force of 11 million. Deputy Premier Abbas Amir Entezam said recently that he had evidence that factory workers were paid \$140 or more each to stay away from work.

More than 100,000 women in black ankle-length chadors marched to commemorate a new Women's Day, coinciding with the birthday of Fatima Zahra, the daughter of the prophet Mohammed. Thousands of men accompanied them, but they were segregated by teen-age girls carrying Belgian G-3 rifles and Soviet-made AK-47 submachine guns.

The demonstration was the largest show of force by women supporting Ayatollah Khomeini's edicts on the veil. There were only a few women wearing dresses and scarves and they soon left.  
In other developments, Islamic courts today executed two officials of Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi's secret police, SAVAK, and sentenced several others to jail terms. Gholam Reza Pour Rahimi and Akbar Rasad Tam were shot by a firing squad in Mashhad.

The governors of Iran's troubled provinces met today in Tehran to discuss ways of ending the control of cities by militiamen's committees.

Meanwhile, the Iranian journalists' syndicate appealed today to Ayatollah Khomeini for an end to what it called the intimidation of the press on Tuesday by journalists at the newspaper Kishan to protest encroachments on press freedom.

## Protests Limits on Press

By E. Germany

BONN, May 17 (Reuters) — Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said today that recent restrictions by the German government on the Western press disturb the basic principles of a free press.

In a speech to the lower house of the parliament, Mr. Schmidt said that the government considers the restriction of a television correspondent this week from East Berlin a serious blow to efforts to improve relations with East Germany.

Freedom was seen by the German leadership as an underlying factor of the state and its development, he said.

## Expansions Protested

BONN, May 17 (AP) — The government today protested to Soviet Ambassador Vladimir Semynov the expulsion from the Soviet Union of a television correspondent and his cameraman, the Foreign Ministry said.

## Flamboyant Radical Galvanizes Campaign in Italy

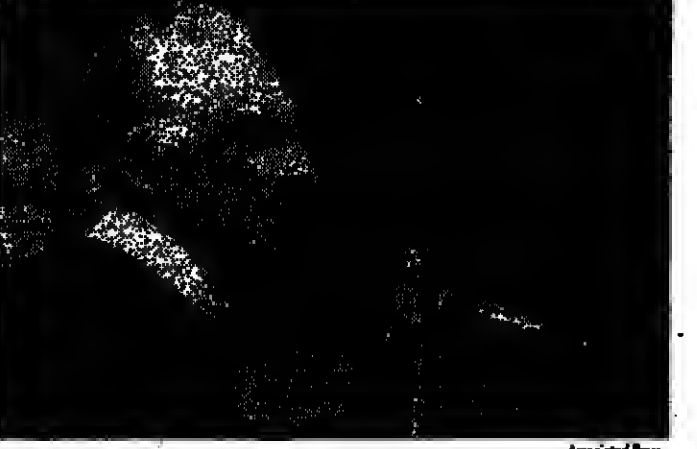
By Dennis Redmont

SYRACUSE, Sicily (AP) — He has smoked pot, he laces his campaign speeches with four-letter words, he goes on hunger strikes for the starving children of the world and he proudly flaunts his homosexuality. The Italian Communist Party calls him a buffoon and the dominant Christian Democrats call him a radical Party member of Parliament a "dirty bunch."

Yet more than 5,000 persons shivered past midnight in this ancient city last weekend for Marco Pannella, at the end of a successful 30-hour, 11-rally marathon through the heart of Sicily and along the industrialized coastline.

Mr. Pannella's campaign style mixes sarcasm with informality and a frequent obscene word, thrown in for effect. "Very few Italian politicians use everyday language and no one ever understands them," he explained after dropping on the first bombshell of the day on an early-morning crowd in Trapani. "I think you can't be vulgar. It can be lightly done."

Four hours later he drew laughs from 3,000 sweating in their Sunday best at Sciacca: "Are you happy you were screwed by the political establishment?"



Radical leader Marco Pannella speaks to crowd in Syracuse.

cent of the vote. Partial regional elections in northern Italy have shown surges of up to 10 percent. Some Communist and Socialist deputies have left their parties to run on the Radical ticket. Radical rallies, usually rich in spontaneous entertainment, are drawing large crowds, while major parties find voter apathy.

In a country where election shifts are usually measured in seat percentage points, a jump by the Radicals could foil another possible working arrangement between the Christian Democrats

and the largest Communist party in the West.  
Mr. Pannella is running for Parliamentary seats for Milan, Trieste and Naples and Senate seats for three Rome precincts, under an Italian law that permits multiple candidacies. His aim is to swell the overall Radical vote and so increase its share of proportionally allocated seats.

Despite their small size and their provocative flower-power image, the Radicals have shown in past years that they were dead serious. In 1970, the party successfully led a drive to legalize divorce in Italy. It introduced conscientious objection to military service, and set up semi-clandestine abortion clinics before a liberalized abortion law took effect.

In one of the more celebrated incidents leading to a liberalized drug law, Mr. Pannella whipped out a marijuana joint in 1974, took a few puffs and was arrested in front of television cameras. That case and about 50 others for trespassing or spoofing religion are still making their way through the courts.

Last year, practically on its own, the Radical Party struck a responsive chord in a nationwide referendum by opposing public funding of political parties. About 46 percent voted against it, and funding barely squeezed through.

Nominal French Chief  
In the tradition-conscious Italian political world, the Radicals have also broken tradition inside their own party by electing the first woman as a party secretary, then the first foreigner. At present, Jean Fabre, a French conscientious objector, nominally heads the party. To dramatize lack of turnover in Parliament, Mr. Pannella and his three colleagues resigned midway through their term to make way for four substitutes.

Mr. Pannella and his group have grabbed the biggest headlines with spectacular but non-violent acts of civil disobedience. They backed a member who picketed the Kremlin against lack of homosexual rights in Soviet prison camps. They have slowed construction of an atomic power plant with marches and camp-outs. Last Easter, at the end of a monthlong fast, hundreds marched peacefully on the Vatican to dramatize the death of 40,000 children daily from malnutrition throughout the world, and to protest arms spending around the world.

Mr. Pannella, 49, left the conservative Liberal Party in 1955 to become a founding member of the Radicals. A former president of the Italian Association of University Students, he worked as a correspondent in Paris, then returned to head the party in 1962, establishing ties with Bertrand Russell's anti-nuclear league and other pacifist organizations.

His first hunger strike protest of the 1968 Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia. He was arrested in Bulgaria. For passing out leaflets, he was banned from fast in 1974 when he drank only water and coffee for 76 days to urge approval by Parliament of a law on abortion and the lowering of the voting age to 18.

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## Surrounded by Imprecision

## Pesticide Control in U.S. Is Administrative Jungle

By Gladwin Hill

NEW YORK, May 17 (NYT) — It has been almost two decades since Rachel Carson's book "Silent Spring" sounded an alarm about pesticides, but their use and the harm that they may do are still surrounded by imprecision.

A pesticide control law enacted in 1972 was widely hailed as a definitive response to years of apprehension about hazardous chemicals. But it has resulted in an administrative jungle in major agricultural states.

Interviews with officials in such states as New York, Florida, Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Texas, California and Washington, and with scientists nationwide, elicited the following themes:

• Officials are uncertain about what quantities of what pesticides are being used where.

• State arrangements and resources for overseeing the use of pesticides differ widely.

• There are wide variations in state monitoring of food products for pesticide residues.

• Little official attention has been paid to the incidence of pesticide poisoning among farm workers and consumers.

• There has been little state action against violations of pesticide regulations.

More than 1.5 billion pounds of insecticides, herbicides, fungicides and rodenticides — about five pounds for every person in the United States — are used every year, according to manufacturing statistics, and their use has been increasing at an annual rate of almost 10 percent.

About 35,000 pesticide products are on the market, involving about 1,500 basic ingredients. Their production is a \$3.5-billion-a-year business. Agricultural spokesmen have said that without pesticides annual farm production valued at \$35 billion might be reduced 30 percent to 60 percent.

Along with banning a few pesti-

cides such as DDT, aldrin, dieldrin, heptachlor and chlordane, the Environmental Protection Agency has placed about 2,000 compounds on a restricted list because they involve 23 potentially hazardous ingredients known to cause or suspected of causing cancer, genetic defects or other maladies.

The compounds on the restricted list are not available to the public and are supposed to be used only by licensed commercial applicators or farmers who certify that they are qualified to handle them.

The Federal Environmental Pesticide Control Act of 1972 was widely assumed to have established comprehensive federal jurisdiction over the use of pesticides. What it essentially did, however, was assign to the EPA the responsibility for registering and classifying pesticides and setting "tolerance" levels while leaving the supervision of their use largely to the states.

The responsibility at the federal level regarding the occurrence of pesticide residues in food products was left, as were other contaminants, primarily with the Food and Drug Administration.

According to an expert, no fewer than 80 federal agencies are involved in regulating pesticides. At the state level, it is common for half a dozen agencies to be involved, ranging from agriculture and public health to occupational safety and consumer affairs.

California System

In California, which has 200 crops and farm commodities, there are 11,000 pesticide products in circulation, 1,884 licensed pesticide applicators and more than 300,000 farm pesticide applications annually. Yet, because of gaps in surveillance, a state task force that spent 18 months studying the use of pesticides could make no more precise estimate of their use in 1976 than somewhere between 89 million and 290 million pounds.

California is the only state that delegates the supervision of pesticides to the agricultural commissioners of its 58 counties. They are county employees, closely aligned with the local farming "establishment." Huey Johnson, the state resources director, has suggested that their authority involved conflicts of interest that should be eliminated.

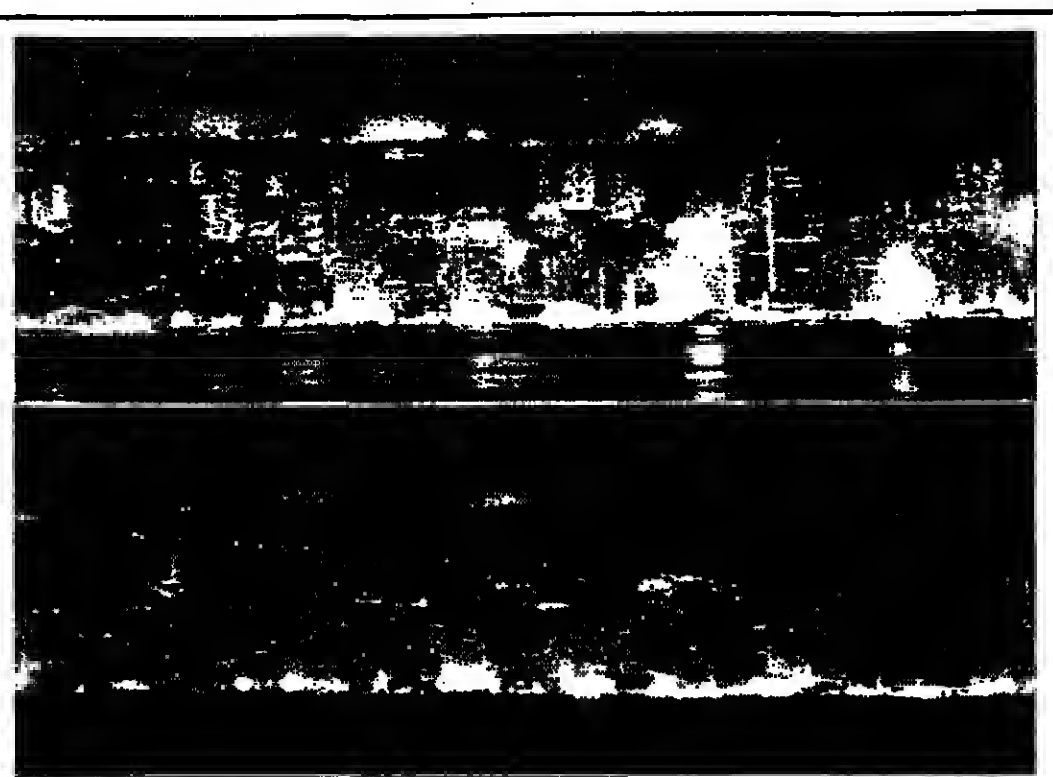
In most of the states surveyed, the principal authority belongs to the agricultural departments, which have some operators in the fields where pesticides are being used.

Minnesota, with 114,000 farms, has 16 field inspectors, each covering from four to seven counties and devoting only part of his time to pesticide surveillance. The state of Washington has 12 persons assigned to pesticide regulation, while Iowa has four investigators. Texas has 110 employees to oversee the activities of about 3,300 pesticide applicators among 205,000 farms in 254 counties.

Cases of pesticide poisoning constantly occur, usually among farm workers, but few authorities appear to treat them as an extensive, chronic problem.

The EPA estimates that there are 14,000 cases a year, but the incompleteness of its tally is indicated in the fact that California alone, according to its Department of Food and Agriculture, has about 14,000 cases a year of personal exposure to pesticides involving requests for medical assistance, most of them around private homes and gardens. About 1,500 cases a year involve occupational exposures requiring medical attention.

No other state in the survey had data of this order. Texas officials reported 986 pesticide "incidents" last year but said that only 22 involved actual poisoning. The Florida Department of Health said that it had records of only two to five cases a year. New York, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota and Washington keep no records of pesticide casualties.



LIGHTS OUT — Hong Kong's jungle of neon signs has been blacked out by the government to conserve energy. Top photo shows waterfront skyline before the measure took effect. Underneath is darkened scene. Lights will be allowed from 8 p.m. to 11:30 p.m.

## Ties Continue in Diplomatic Limbo

## U.S., Taiwan Remain Close Despite Split

By Fox Butterfield

TAIPEI (NYT) — Despite the break in diplomatic relations with Taiwan, U.S. Navy ships are continuing to make unpublicized calls at the island's ports and Nationalist military personnel are still being trained in the United States to use weapons Taiwan has purchased from Washington.

Although the Pentagon last month closed its command in Taipei that used to be responsible for Taiwan's defense, the Navy has established a substitute office in Honolulu. This new agency, the Provisional Planning Office, which includes several Nationalist military representatives, will function until the U.S.-Taiwan defense treaty officially expires in December.

These are only a few of the anomalies in the new relationship with Taiwan after President Carter's decision in December to normalize ties with Peking. In a sense, the United States has worked out what might be termed a rather Chinese solution to its need to balance its conflicting relations with Taiwan and the mainland. It is informal rather than legal, based on tacit understanding rather than strict logic and written documents.

Diplomatic Limbo

Mr. Carter's announcement of normalization touched off a small outburst of anti-American feeling here and put Taiwan into something of a diplomatic limbo, from the U.S. point of view, leaving it as neither a recognized state nor a province of China.

But in practice, relations between Taiwan and Washington are still close and the island remains heavily dependent on the United States for trade, arms and uranium for its growing nuclear power industry.

Indeed, in the view of U.S. and Nationalist officials, Taiwan's ultimate fate may rest on how far the United States is prepared to risk Peking's displeasure by selling it weapons. With a population of only 17 million, Taiwan is incapable of manufacturing all of its own sophisticated arms. And except Israel, no other major arms builder has been willing to supply it.

The crucial test, from Taipei's point of view, may come early next year when the Nationalists are expected to renew earlier requests to

buy a more advanced fighter plane to replace their F-5Es. Last fall, even before normalization was announced, the Carter administration turned down Taiwan's attempt to purchase 60 aging F-4 fighter bombers, arguing that they are an offensive weapon that could strike the mainland, and postponed a decision on whether Taipei should be allowed to order a new, all-weather version of the F-5, the F-5G.

To win Peking's consent to normalization, Mr. Carter pledged not to sell any new weapons to Taiwan until next January and said that all future sales must be limited to defensive arms. But in a gesture that offered important reassurance to the Nationalists, he said that the United States would continue to deliver military equipment Taiwan had ordered. Some of that, including an additional 48 F-5Es, won't be completed until 1983.

The complex, ambivalent U.S. policy toward Taiwan, caught between strong sentiments of traditional friendship and a new appreciation of the realities of power, is reflected in the replacement for the defunct U.S. Embassy, the American Institute in Taiwan.

AIT, as it is called here, is in the ramshackle old headquarters of the American Military Assistance Advisory Group. In keeping with its quasi-official status, it is staffed by 50 foreign-service officers who are temporarily "on leave" from the State Department. It also has the State Department's U.S. Army in Europe and of NATO's Central Army Group, it was announced today.

The announcement also said that Gen. John Vessey, the commander of the U.S. forces in Korea and the United Nations command there, would succeed Gen. Kroesen as deputy chief of staff.

## U.S. Army Replaces Europe Commander

HEIDELBERG, West Germany, May 17 (AP) — Gen. Frederick Kroesen, the U.S. Army deputy chief of staff, has been named to succeed Gen. George Blanchard at the end of this month as the commander of the U.S. Army in Europe and of NATO's Central Army Group, it was announced today.

The announcement also said that Gen. John Vessey, the commander of the U.S. forces in Korea and the United Nations command there, would succeed Gen. Kroesen as deputy chief of staff.

## Moscow Holding Its 6 East Europe Satellites in Strict Orbit Based on Economics

(Continued from Page 1)

the West for dollars or other hard currency.

An East European, noting that the oil could bring the Russians back needed hard currency, said in the West, said, "It is costing the Soviets more and more to buy reliability."

Holds Sales Steady

Moscow has moved to limit these costs, not only by holding oil sales to Comecon about steady and refusing to cover the increases in its allies' energy demands, but also by requiring that in exchange for some of the oil, they sell the Soviet Union goods that could be sold in the West for dollars. The Russians pay in rubles, which are not convertible and are usable only within Comecon.

The "friendship price" of Soviet oil has also risen as the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries has raised its prices. Until 1974, the cost was governed by fixed five-year contracts in which the East Europeans paid much less than the world-market price.

Then Moscow switched to a running five-year average, in which the 1979 price charged in Comecon equals the world price average from 1974 to 1978. This has meant a jump from 16 rubles a metric ton in 1974 to between 68 and 70 rubles a metric ton today, according to a Hungarian planning official. A ruble is now pegged artificially at \$1.51.

In attempting to recoup some of

the loss of potential dollars from oil sales, the Russians have reportedly insisted that Hungary, for instance, send them advanced technology, such as high-speed computer printers for military purposes, which are made in Hungarian factories using transistors and other components purchased with hard currency from West Germany, the United States and other nations.

When Janos Kadar, Hungary's Communist Party leader, visited Moscow in March to meet with Soviet leaders, the main topics were understood to be Hungary's proposal to add technology to be paid for in additional supplies of Soviet oil and other raw materials. Mr. Brezhnev is said to have agreed.

The Russians' reluctance to increase their oil sales has forced the East Europeans more heavily into the world market, where they are looking for export opportunities in generate cash.

Czechoslovakia is cooperating with a Finnish company building a power plant in Turkey and wants joint projects with Spanish concerns in Latin America. "For political reasons, they are in a better position than we are," a trade official in Prague said.

Bulgaria has built a poultry farm in Libya and an irrigation system in Iraq. Hungary has joined with a West German company to put up 10 highly automated egg hatcheries in Iraq and is building four more in Syria. About 1,100 charter flights a year go to the Middle East from

Babolina farm west of Budapest, with pigs, chickens and other livestock for breeding.

Babolina is equipped with fully automated U.S.-made incubators, from which about 15 million day-old chicks will be sorted from conveyor belts this year, tossed like tennis balls into cartons and flown to the Soviet Union — in exchange for oil. The farm is also building hatcheries for Soviet use.

Economic Way Station

Thus, Eastern Europe becomes an economic way station between the Russians and the West. As Hungary uses U.S. technology to produce goods for the Soviet Union, it also finds its state-owned enterprises adopting Western methods.

"It's a nuisance to sell to the West, because the competition is very great and the whole company feels the stress," said Robert Burger, the Babolina farm's director. "It's a nuisance because we feel it every day. But it's useful because we cannot go to sleep. Trade has become an engine, a motor driving the whole company."

The imbalances with the West are acute, however, forcing some countries to cut back imports. Comecon's debt to the Western industrialized nations is estimated at \$47 billion to \$54 billion, of which the Soviet Union carries 30 percent and Poland almost \$13.5 billion. There has been no major breakthrough into the U.S. market over by Hungary, Poland and Romania, which have most-favored-nation status providing lower tariffs on their exports to the United States.

Despite the currency problems, East Europeans have been quicker than the Russians in recent years to buy Western franchises and licenses for consumer goods.

Pepsi-Cola and Coca-Cola signs are more common throughout Eastern Europe than portraits of Lenin. The Soviet Union has some Pepsi plants, too, but where the product

## System Hurts Scheel

## W. Germany Likely to Pick An Unpopular President

By Harry Trimbom

BONN — West Germans will be confronted with a certain irony next Wednesday, when they celebrate the 30th anniversary of the reestablishment of democracy from the ruins of Hitler's Third Reich.

On that day, a new president of the Federal Republic of Germany will be chosen. Yet the man who the great majority of West Germans want for the largely ceremonial but still important post will not get the job. Barring last-minute surprises, it will go to a man with relatively little popular support.

Such are the peculiarities of an electoral system that seeks to avoid the pitfalls of Germany's last venture in democracy, the Weimar Republic. It was created in the aftermath of World War I, and its broad executive powers paved the way for Hitler to become dictator through constitutional means.

Today's popular choice for president, according to most polls, is incumbent Walter Scheel, who has been described as "unquestionably the most popular president in the three decades of the West German State." As much as 80 percent of the population, according to one survey, wants Mr. Scheel to remain on the job.

But the president has decided not to seek a second five-year term — because he knows that it is virtually impossible for him to win. The post almost certainly will go to a political opponent, Karl Carstens, 64, the speaker of the Bundestag, the parliament's lower house.

Not a Direct Vote

That is because West Germany chooses its president through an electoral college comprising 518 members of the Bundestag and an equal number of deputies from 10 states and West Germany's 10 states and West Berlin. It is not a direct popular vote. As a member of the Free Democratic Party, the junior partner of the Social Democratic Party in the ruling federal coalition, Mr. Scheel knows that the vote in the electoral college would go against him.

Of the electoral college's 1,036 members, 70 are Free Democrats and 437 are Social Democrats. That is 21 fewer than the combined total of Mr. Carstens' Christian Democratic Union and its Bavarian counterpart, the Christian Social Union.

The opposition has voted unanimously to support Mr. Carstens. The only possibility of his being defeated is the remote chance of a first-ballot deadlock that could lead to Mr. Scheel's re-election.

Members of the electoral college, directly elected by the people, have the constitutional right to choose the person they want, so the selection of a president is an indirect expression of popular will. Yet in this instance, critics say, the selection will be the result of partisan politics and contrary to the people's choice.

Mr. Carstens' election would mark the first time since World War II that West Germany's president was not a member of a ruling coalition. The prospect opens the way for what one commentator called the insertion of a "spy in the Cabinet."

That would result from a presidential prerogative to have a state secretary attend Cabinet meetings. Mr. Carstens thus would have access to Cabinet deliberations.

That is hardly likely to please another highly popular figure and Scheel ally, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, leader of the Social Democrats. The chancellor has denounced Mr. Carstens as "an arch-conservative of the extreme right



Karl Carstens

of active Nazi involvement by a tribunal, which considered him to have been only a nominal party member.

He began his political career as a member of the Social Democratic Party, and served as a representative of the Bremen city government in Bonn. He later served as a state secretary in the Bonn Foreign Office, the Defense Ministry and the chancellery office.

In 1969, Mr. Carstens left the civil service to become a law professor at Cologne University. He entered politics as a member of the Christian Democrats, and was elected to the Bundestag. He became speaker of the parliament in 1976.

Since his emergence as a candidate for the presidency, he has witnessed an avalanche of praise for his erstwhile opponent, Mr. Scheel, a fighter pilot who also was cleared of any wrongdoing by a postwar tribunal, has been lauded as "the conscience of the nation."

Such sentiments have led to mounting demands for choosing the president through popular vote. Supporters of the proposal say that democracy is now rooted deeply enough to make the change.

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## Analysts Believe OPEC Will Increase Price by 5%

(Continued from Page 1)

price of Libya's best grade to \$19 a barrel. This upsets the equilibrium that had prevailed among the three big African oil-producing countries — Libya, Algeria and Nigeria.

Venezuela said yesterday that it had raised the price of its crude oil by 60 cents a barrel.

Until today, all the African crudes, which are very light and yield a higher proportion of gaso-

line, carried differentials of about \$4 to account for their higher value in the marketplace. Now Libyan oil carries a differential of about \$4.50.

Algeria to Seek 20%

LONDON, May 17 (UPI) — Algeria will ask for a 20-percent increase in oil prices at the June OPEC meeting, the Algerian energy minister said yesterday.

"The price of oil is clearly below what it should be," Belkacem Nabi said in an interview with the Financial Times.

Meanwhile, the CIA foresees little or no net growth in world oil supplies for the next three years with "severe negative implications for the economic growth of the Western world," a British newsletter reported.

London Oil Reports said that it obtained a draft of a CIA report now in preparation — "The Oil Market Through 1982" — with the pessimistic assessment of zero to 1 percent annual expansion in available oil during that period.

A CIA spokesman confirmed the agency was preparing such a report but said that it was still in the preparation stage and classified. He would not comment on the newsletter account.

## U.S. Envoys Confirmed

WASHINGTON, May 17 (UPI) — The Senate yesterday confirmed Alfred Atherton Jr. as the new ambassador to Egypt and Walter Cutler as the envoy to Iran.

Czechoslovakia and Hungary have uranium mines, whose output is processed exclusively by the Soviet Union.

Some countries have bridled at the push toward "economic integration," as it is called. Friction has been reported between the Soviet Union and Bulgaria over how much industrialization the Bulgarians will be allowed.

Bulgaria, which is primarily agricultural, developed heavy industry almost exclusively with Soviet equipment, technical help and raw materials. Now, Moscow is said to be urging a brake on further growth, preferring a division of labor that leaves the Bulgarians as mainly food producers.

By all accounts, the Russians are tough businessmen for whom no softening effect across a bargaining table. East Europeans have been heard to complain quietly that Moscow takes more than it gives.

'Obsolescent Stuff'

"The Russians sell them obsolescent stuff and insist that they sell the best to them," said a diplomat in Prague.

But how explicitly the Kremlin links economics to other issues is unclear. Soviet officials sometimes gripe about providing oil for East Europeans' private cars, reflecting Moscow's sour view of the consumerism that has gripped the region.

There has been no hard evidence that the Soviet Union uses economic levers to dictate political behavior. "In Comecon meetings, they push their political point of view," said a Romanian Communist, "but they don't go as far as blackmail."

Still, the levers are there to be used if needed. And a Western economic specialist in Warsaw, who has also worked in Moscow, summed up the Russians with a line that many East European officials would undoubtedly endorse: "They're not exactly Santa Claus," he said.



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Talks With Brown

# Carter Says Gasoline Crisis Will Ease by Next Month

By Martin Tolchin

WASHINGTON, May 17 (NYT) — President Carter gave assurances today that the worst of the gasoline crisis would be over by next month.

The president made his optimistic statement at an unscheduled news conference after meeting earlier in the day with California Gov. Edmund G. Brown Jr. and promising increased supplies for his state.

Mr. Carter's appearance in the White House briefing room followed a day during which both he and the governor, an undecided competitor for next year's presidential nomination, appeared to be vying for news coverage.

As he was leaving the White House, Gov. Brown stopped before a battery of microphones and said, "The president said that May will be the worst month and that in the months to come things will get better."

The president met with journalists several hours later, after his aides distributed a Department of Energy report that said, "It is projected that the supply situation in California and the rest of the country will begin to improve slightly before the end of May, and gasoline supplies are likely to be up to about the 1976 level during the coming summer."

The president, who predicted on April 24 that there would be a shortage of gasoline this summer, said an even greater shortage of gasoline next year, said yesterday.

"We think that the changes that we made on allocation formulas and improvement of supplies brought about by the Iranian situation will have a beneficial effect in the future," he said.

Energy Secretary James Schlesinger, who was at the briefing, said, "We hope that the worst is over."

He said that the crude oil reserves had been increased to minimum levels and that increased production should end the shortages. He added, however, "We cannot suggest for a moment that there will not be spot shortages this summer."

The president said that, although there was no evidence of collusion, "I have directed the Department of Energy and the Department of Justice to launch an investigation to assure that there is no evidence of illegalities or of collusion in withholding fuel supplies from California or other states."

The day's events were triggered by a meeting between the president and Gov. Brown. The governor had requested the meeting, but the White House also invited the California congressional delegation and the speaker of the California Legislature, in a move widely interpreted as an effort to defuse the impact of Gov. Brown's visit.



President Carter with Energy Secretary James Schlesinger at the White House just before their briefing on the fuel situation.

## NAACP Invites Sen. Thurmond

### Symbols of Racial Change Mark Southern Milestone

By Warren Brown

COLUMBIA, S.C., May 17 (UPI) — Time, as they say, is the great healer, and so it is that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is wrapping a brotherly arm around Sen. Strom Thurmond, R-S.C.

Sen. Thurmond, the onetime Dixiecrat whose anti-civil rights filibusters in the Senate remain legend, is in fact coming to dinner this evening — invited by the NAACP, whose national board of directors is commemorating the 25th anniversary of the Supreme Court's historic Brown vs. Board of Education decision of 1954, decreeing an end to racial segregation in public schools.

Sen. Thurmond was re-elected last fall, with black support, and South Carolina blacks praise their former foe as a driving force behind the influx of more federal dollars to the state's minority neighborhoods.

But time has healed in other ways, more subtle, perhaps, than Sen. Thurmond's acceptance of his dinner invitation, but evident nonetheless in his heart of the Deep South.

Tuesday, for example, the Columbia State, one of the state's leading newspapers, in effect apologized for its stingy denunciations of the NAACP over the years.

The NAACP can take pride in the role it has played, the paper wrote. "Its patient, determined leadership has paid off" — a refrain not unlike that heard in other once-virulent journals across the South.

The change is noticed. "That is a profound confession of sin," said Isaac Williams, the state field director for the NAACP. "Confession is the first step toward redemption — and that's as close to confession as anyone can get."

But it is not just in the newspapers that one sees this different South, different at least to a degree that makes the Brown vs. Board of Education decision of a quarter-century ago seem ancient history.

There's been plenty, plenty change. Yes, sir, I can tell you that," said Levi Grant Byrd, 88, who organized South Carolina's NAACP branches and played a leading role in the legal maneuvering that opened white schools to blacks in this state.

Mr. Byrd, who was there in the beginning, is right. Outside his hotel here, public school buses cruise past, carrying black and white pupils. Down the street on the steps of the state capitol, a television crew is filming a commercial for the Citizens & South Bank, the second-largest in the state.

The protagonists of this television ad are a white man, dressed as an executive, and a black man... dressed as an executive. The film aims, a director said, to show "potential customers operating in their environment."

Near the capitol, at an eatery called Porky's, black and white state workers, including even a mixed couple, lunch together, and there is no pain, hardly even a memory of the lunch-counter sit-ins that gripped the South after the Supreme Court's school decision.

And so it goes on an ordinary day in a city where blacks 25 years ago would not even have bothered to seek shelter in a downtown hotel, much less hold a national meeting in one.

But not only is the NAACP board holding its four-day meeting at the Carolina Inn. Some of the delegates checked out of other local hostels to go elsewhere because the rooms did not meet their standards.

In tribute to the change that has taken place, the NAACP has brought in nearly all of the surviving plaintiffs of a celebrated 1948 school desegregation suit that in many ways got things started here.

The suit, Briggs vs. Elliott, was the first significant legal challenge to the "separate but equal" doctrine. It became one of the four companion cases that led to the 1954 ruling by the Supreme Court.

The Brown of that case — Linda Brown Smith — is here for the festivities.

From the Briggs case are people like Joseph and Pauline Lemon, who were farmers, shorn of their credit after they signed a petition saying that their children were being treated unfairly in the Clarendon County schools.

And they include James Crawford, 61, a printer whose children reaped the benefits of his efforts to end segregated education. The young people who today share in the triumph of the NAACP are celebrating are still not quite certain about the suffering and trials their black parents underwent in this revolution.

"It was all worth it," Mr. Crawford said. "Many of us who got involved in the Briggs matter wondered if we were doing something crazy... Before that time, no blacks around here had dared to tell the white man that he was doing something wrong. But we did. We paid for it, but if you ask me, it was all worth it."

## Reporter's Notebook: . . . Almost as If History Is Being Written Small

### In a Minnesota Farm Town, Changes Are Easy to See

By Bill Peterson

OSAKIS, Minn. (WP) — Geraldine Irwin, a sensitive woman with auburn hair, held an auction on her farm near the head of Lake Osakis the other day. It nearly broke her heart.

All of the farm machinery that she and her husband had spent a lifetime accumulating was for sale. Her sons had lined it up on the big front lawn. There were five tractors, several plows, a hay baler, a combine and scores of smaller items. Everything looked as new as the day it left the showroom.

Farmers came from miles around. Her late husband, Howard Irwin, was known as something of a genius with a wrench, a man who took care of his machinery. Everyone was looking for a good buy.

One tractor went for \$13,000, almost \$4,000 more than it cost new in 1971. When bidding started slowly on another tractor, the auctioneer, Bob Elliot, announced that it was an energy saver, perfect for the times. "When you get it hot it will burn straw, crabgrass, catfish, anything," he said in his rat-a-tat voice.

Mrs. Irwin didn't hear him. She hardly left the house all afternoon. The pain of her husband's death was still fresh. Howard Irwin, 64, had died of cancer only five weeks earlier.

"You don't know how much I've been dreading this day. But I knew it would come," she said at her doorway. "Those machines were Howard's life. He loved to work on them. I feel like I'm losing part of him today."

Mrs. Irwin trailed off as she spoke. Then she invited me into her big farmhouse kitchen. I had never met Howard Irwin, and I felt awkward in his kitchen with his widow and neighbors.

My father, it turned out, had known the Irwins. He knew almost everyone around here. He knew how big their farms were, how many dairy cows they milked and where their people came from. He believed that that sort of thing was important. When the great migration from the small towns to the cities and suburbs started after World War II, he went the other way, insisting that his children be brought up in a small town, close to the land.

Our town has the Indian name Osakis (pronounced O-sa-kis) and a population of about 1,200. It is located where the prairie meets the Minnesota lake country, in a region of black dirt and small farms.

Sixty years ago, Sinclair Lewis, who grew up 15 miles down the road in Sauk Centre, wrote "Main Street," a book that became a classic. In it, he condemned small-town

life, saying that it was controlled by a "rigid ruling of the spirit and a desire to be respectable . . . It is the contentment of the quiet dead. It is slavery self-taught and self-defended. It is dullness made god."

I never thought of my town that way. It has been almost 18 years since I left. To outward appearances, the town hasn't changed much. One of the two old pool halls has closed down. But the lake is still sky blue in the summer. There's still not a single stop light. Nor a library.

"What I like most about the town is it stays pretty much the same," says Robert Kremer, editor of the Osakis Review. "Of course, a few of us have high blood pressure. But there's no real reason for it."

Things Happen It would be drastically wrong, however, to assume that nothing happens here. The social and economic crosscurrents at work in the rest of the country sweep through here. But in a small town they are easier to detect because they are happening to your friends and neighbors. It is almost as if history is being written small.

The Vietnam War, for example, left deep scars in our town, dividing families and setting generations against generations. John Emerson, the son of our local doctor, refused to be drafted and went to prison to protest the war. The town didn't know whether to praise or condemn him. John Luigen, the son of a hardware store owner, was drafted and returned home a couple of years later a troubled young man. He shot himself to death.

I first realized the depth of the sexual revolution when a high school teacher's marriage broke up and he began living with one of his former students. About the same time, a female teacher took a male student as a lover. Both couples lived openly together for more than a year before they married.

Everyone in town knew about both couples. Some people didn't like it, but it was tolerated. Social history was being written.

I knew the drug culture had firmly infiltrated Middle America when I heard rumors that the son of a local businessman had become the town "pusher." I knew that the drug culture was on the way out — or at least that the alcohol culture on the way back in — when four members of the high school football team showed up drunk for a game.

A Town of Widows This all brings me back to Mrs. Irwin and her recent widowhood. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, almost 13 percent of the nation's women, about 11.9 million of them, are widows. Almost one-third of the widows are between 45 and 64 years old.

There may be no more widows in our town than anywhere else, but it seems as if there are. Most of the men of my father's generation have died. Their widows remain. "This town has become a town of widows," a local businessman told me.

The widows are talented, proud women. Most have spent their lives as housewives and have few marketable job skills to start a new life. Even for those who do, jobs are hard to find. Their married friends exclude them from social gatherings. The widows cluster together; they have no alternative. Each has her own story of loneliness to tell, her own bitterness to bear. The small town both comforts and traps them.

I don't know how Geraldine Irwin will fare. When I left her she was standing in front of her neat, white farmhouse. She had wanted to have the auction later, she told me, but machinery always sells better in the spring. And she had to move rapidly before the farmers were busy in the fields. "Besides, nothing is going to change," she said. "Nothing is going to bring Howard back."

"He was a great husband, a great father," she added, her voice choking with emotion. "I'm sure we had more happiness in our life than most people."

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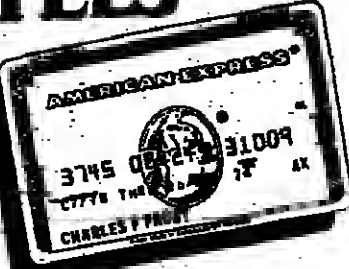
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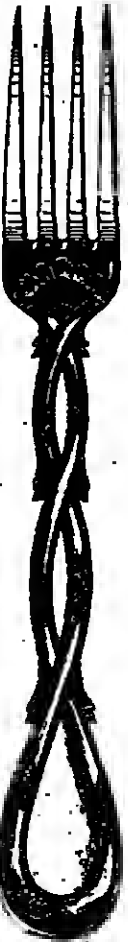
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## In Voting Next Week

## Trudeau Fiscal Policy Chief Election Issue

By Henry Giniger

OTTAWA, May 17 (UPI) — Does it matter to an unemployed Canadian youth that a young Briton or Frenchman is having even more trouble finding a job? Or to a Canadian housewife that her Japanese counterpart is paying even more for food? The answer to these questions will help determine who will lead Canada for the next few years after the election of a new House of Commons Tuesday.

Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau and his Liberal Party are being forced by their Progressive Conservative and New Democratic opponents to defend their economic record, and Mr. Trudeau has had to acknowledge that times have been difficult for half of his 11 years in office.

The price of oil has risen by 760 percent in the past five years, Mr. Trudeau tells audiences. As a result, unemployment and inflation have risen faster and growth has been slower than he would like, he says. But he invariably cites countries where things are even worse.

The Liberals' argument that people are not as bad off as they think is being made most elaborately in Quebec, where a three-part television commercial is presenting "the economic olympics," a comparison of the performances of 15 Western nations belonging to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. Canada wins the most medals, according to this version, and the United States is second.

For others, the economy is "on the ropes," as the Globe and Mail of Toronto put it. A 7.9-percent unemployment rate, a 9.2-percent inflation rate, a record \$4.6-billion balance-of-payments deficit last year and continuing federal deficits all translate into economic trouble.

## Most Visible Symbol

Perhaps the most visible symbol of the trouble has been the gradual slide of the Canadian dollar, which in 1976 was worth 2 cents to 3 cents more than the U.S. dollar and is now at 87 U.S. cents, after having dipped below 84. A source of political embarrassment to the government, it is accountable for about a third of the inflation rate because of the effect on the price of imported goods, particularly food.

On the other hand, it has helped the economy (and consequently the Liberal Party) by making Canadian goods more competitive at home and abroad. Sharply rising exports help explain the reason that Canadian pulp and paper, steel and textile mills are operating at close to capacity.

Some economic and social factors continue to work against Mr. Trudeau. A generally high standard

of living also keeps expectations high.

In Toronto and Ottawa there have been demonstrations against increases in the price of imported wines. A Toronto newspaper, in a study of the impact of inflation, quoted a man as saying that his wife had to work so that, among other things, he could keep up his membership in a golf club.

Skilled factory jobs are going begging because young people would rather keep their hands clean in scarcer white-collar jobs. A kind of middle-class revolt against big, meddlesome government and high taxes has given campaign ammunition to the Conservatives, whose leader, Joe Clark, has promised billions of dollars in tax concessions which, if applied, would increase the federal deficit.

Structural problems have bedeviled this administration, as they will future ones. The effects of low productivity and high labor costs have been masked somewhat by the way the cheapened dollar has kept export prices down and the price of competitive imported goods up. Restructuring and modernization are only beginning in such mainstays as forest-product industries, the textile and clothing industries and shipbuilding.

There is almost universal condemnation of the low level of original research and development despite increased governmental assistance and fiscal incentives.

According to a special committee that has just reported to the Ministry of Energy, Science and Technology, the government will have to triple spending if research and development are to reach the official goal of 1.5 percent of gross domestic product by 1983.

The lack of homegrown technology is closely linked with perhaps the dominant characteristic of the economy — that it is largely controlled by and dependent on the United States.

More than two-thirds of Canadian exports go to the United States, which furnishes about the same proportion of Canada's imports. The Canadian government can never make a statement on prospects without referring to what it thinks may happen in the United States. Financial control of about two-thirds of manufacturing and mining by U.S. concerns has meant less opportunity for original technology and domestic transformation of raw materials.

Although this situation is a constant source of unease in Canada, it has been little talked about in the campaign except by the socialist-leaning New Democratic Party, which has offered a nationalistic industrial strategy based on domestic control and exploitation of resources. Such thinking has led the Quebec nationalists and their left-of-center government to decide to take over control of the Asbestos Corp. from its U.S. owner, General Dynamics.

Neither of the major national parties is prepared to go to such extremes, however; whichever wins, it can be expected not to upset the U.S. connection in any basic way.



Prime Minister Trudeau flashes frisbee form this week while waiting to board campaign plane in Vancouver, British Columbia.

## Uganda Forces Seize Bridge Near Last Amin Strongholds

KAMPALA, Uganda, May 17 (AP) — Tanzanian and Ugandan government forces have captured the Nile River bridge at Karuma Falls, opening to direct attack the last strongholds of deposed President Idi Amin. Tanzanian military sources said today.

The sources said that 12 soldiers

loyal to Marshal Amin and 3 Tanzanians were killed in fighting for the bridge. Six Tanzanian soldiers were reported wounded and a Tanzanian tank was destroyed.

Karuma Falls is 75 kilometers west of Lira, which was taken on Tuesday from Amin loyalists. The falls are 60 kilometers south of Gulu, the Tanzanians' next target, where about 100 Italian Roman Catholic missionaries were reported stranded two weeks ago.

The Karuma Falls bridge is one of three bridges across the Nile, which roughly divides Uganda into eastern and western halves. The destruction of the bridge by Marshal Amin's soldiers could have slowed significantly the Tanzanian advance into northwestern Uganda.

## Missionaries

Besides Gulu, Arua, Marshal Amin's native town, is the only important community held by the former leader's forces. Gulu reportedly was evacuated by civilians and looted by soldiers two weeks ago, but travelers from the north said that the missionaries were under protective guard at a church and hospital on the edge of town.

Marshal Amin's soldiers were reported to have carried out widespread reprisals against civilians in the north since Kampala fell last month to units fighting for the provisional government of President Youssef Lule.

Sixty-five of Marshal Amin's soldiers were reported killed and 15 captured on Tuesday at Lira, as about 300 tried to escape the Tanzanians by going north.

## Aide at HEW Resigns

WASHINGTON, May 17 (UPI) — Hale Champion, undersecretary of Health, Education and Welfare, resigned yesterday to return to Harvard University, where he once was a vice president for finance. His departure will be effective June 30.

## Senate Vote Imperils Carter Africa Plan

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON, May 17 (WP) — Adrift six months without anchor or motor, President Carter's southern Africa policy appears to be in danger of capsizing after the call by 75 senators for an end to economic sanctions against Rhodesia.

Tuesday's enormous margin of victory for a "sense of the Congress" resolution that, in effect, rewards the government being formed by Bishop Abel Muzorewa and his white political partners in Salisbury hit the administration with the force of a tidal wave yesterday.

Official comment was sparse and uneading, and senior officials offered to background views of the defeat.

The vote backs Mr. Carter farther onto the shoals of his Rhodesia dilemma — one that involves not only his Africa policy, but also his hopes for reelection, his own sense of racial justice, and his willingness to exert strong leadership on an issue that the Senate has sought to predetermine for him.

## Important Shift

As part of an almost imperceptible but important shift on Rhodesia in recent months, the administration has left leadership on the issue to members of Congress, and the results of that strategy were evident in the 75-19 vote for the resolution authored by Sen. Richard Schweiker, R-Pa.

The administration had counted on Sen. Robert Byrd, D-W.Va., and Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, to provide crucial support for a floor effort to buy more time for the president, but both voted for the Schweiker resolution.

Sen. Byrd, the Senate majority leader, appeared to have been outmaneuvered in a series of confusing parliamentary moves that led to the vote. Sen. Church, a liberal who established his national reputation by taking on multinational corporations and the CIA, expects a tough reelection campaign next year and has reduced his involvement in controversial issues.

The Schweiker resolution has no binding effect and is unlikely to be acted upon in its present form by the House. But it has now become the political yardstick by which Mr. Carter's own determination on sanctions will be measured when it is issued next month.

Under legislation enacted last year, Mr. Carter must lift sanctions if he determines that a government has been installed in Rhodesia by free and fair elections and has made a genuine effort to negotiate an end to that country's escalating guerrilla war.

The White House press secretary, Jody Powell, declined to dis-

miss the Senate vote in detail, and State Department spokesman Hudding Carter 3d said little beyond "noting" the Senate action.

But the size of the vote stunned and disheartened State Department legislative and Africa specialists, and evoked immediate anger from black groups that oppose recognizing the election.

Getting Congress to reimpose sanctions after a five-year breach under the Nixon and Ford administrations was one of Mr. Carter's first moves in 1977. It signaled a bold new activist policy in southern Africa, where the administration went to work seeking negotiated settlements in Rhodesia and South-West Africa (Namibia).

The clear lines of that policy began to blur last autumn when Secretary of State Cyrus Vance went to Pretoria for what was intended to be a decisive meeting with the new South African government over the proposed UN-supervised settlement in Namibia.

U.S. officials let it be known before the trip that failure in Pretoria would inevitably lead to limited sanctions against South Africa. Mr. Vance, however, stressed chances for cooperation rather than confrontation on his visit, and he appealed to African nations not to

seek sanctions when the visit failed to produce concrete results.

The South Africans have refused to abandon their internal settlement and have kept negotiations stalemated without eliciting any sharp reaction from the United Nations or the United States. The South Africans appear to feel they have called an American bluff, and are gearing up to provide increased support to Bishop Muzorewa in Rhodesia.

## Britain Delays Decision

LONDON, May 17 (UPI) — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative administration has decided to take no action on recognizing the new government in Rhodesia or on lifting economic sanctions, until after the Commonwealth meeting at Lusaka, Zambia, in August, government officials said today.

Lord Boyd, a former Conservative minister appointed by Mrs. Thatcher to head a Conservative delegation to monitor the Rhodesian election, submitted his report today. Although he has not been published, government sources said that it found that the elections were held with a degree of fairness and freedom that would justify recognition of the new Salisbury regime.

## South African Squatters Await Permanent Homes

By John F. Burns

CAPE TOWN (NYT) — The bulldozer that arrives at dawn to smash black people's shanties at the Crossroads squatter camp is now no more than a monster in a teacher's collection of drawings by the squatters' children.

A year ago, bulldozers obliterated three neighboring shantytowns and the South African government had notified 20,000 Crossroads residents that their camp, the largest of all, would be next. Following a policy central to its apartheid doctrine, the authorities had planned to force the squatters to leave their jobs, homes and schools for the uncertainties of a distant tribal region marked by poverty and malnutrition.

Today, their future is brighter. With assistance from a synthetic government minister, an international outcry over their plight and a loan of almost \$9 million from a U.S. bank, the squatters are awaiting the construction of permanent brick homes only a couple of miles across the windswept sandflats from their shacks.

## Equity Pledged

A truculent bureaucracy could still administer the understanding reached between the squatters and the sympathetic new minister of black affairs, Piet Koornhof, in a way that would abort the plan, but Mr. Koornhof, calling the decision to build new homes for the squatters humane and equitable, has pledged to oversee the officials' selections to insure that the maximum number of squatters are relocated.

Under arrangements announced last month, 2,575 four-room brick houses of a design superior to those normally provided for urban blacks will be built between two of Cape Town's black townships, Guguleu and Nyanga. The Urban Foundation, a businessmen's group, has obtained a \$8.9-million loan from Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. and offered a total of \$7.7 million to pay for the building of the new settlement, already called New Crossroads.

For the squatters, a snare in the

project is the government's stipulation that only those families deemed to be economically viable can qualify for the new homes. The definition is expected to cover thousands now regarded as illegal residents, including workers who came from the tribal areas without formal contracts, men running their own grocery stores, garages and other informal businesses at Crossroads, and their wives and children.

But Mr. Koornhof's proposals will exclude "criminals," "vagrants" and "those with no visible and legitimate means of support," categories that could be used to exclude squatters who have survived in the camp for several years. When the existing camp is demolished after the new homes are built, those excluded would be removed to the tribal homelands. It will be months before the sifting process is completed, and the potential for trouble in the meantime is considerable. Members of the squatters' committee insist that they will stick to the position that they have adopted through every showdown with the government since the settlement sprang up in 1974 — that they will not allow their community to be divided, with some people shipped to the Transkei tribal homeland.

## Black Declines Advisory Post

JOHANNESBURG, May 17 (AP) — A key black leader has rejected an invitation to serve on a new government committee investigating the status of urban blacks. Dr. Nthato Modlana, chairman of the Soweto 10, said this week that his participation on the committee would mean that he accepted apartheid. His decision was seen as a blow to efforts by Mr. Koornhof to establish an official working relationship with black leaders.

The Soweto 10 is the unofficial city council for the black area known as Soweto.

## Bokassa Official Denies Slaying Schoolchildren

PARIS, May 17 (UPI) — The Central African Empire denied as "fantastic" charges by Amnesty International that Emperor Bokassa's troops killed between 80 and 100 schoolboys for rioting against a decree requiring students to wear uniforms.

The charges, supported by press and diplomatic reports reaching Paris, said the victims were 8 to 16 years old and were killed by being jammed into wire-mesh cages or beaten and stabbed to death with bayonets, whips and nail-studded clubs.

Central African Premier Henri Madio said in a statement transmitted by the national press agency that he was astonished that Amnesty, a London-based human rights group, did not send an investigative team, "preferring to credit fantastic charges without any foundation."

Mr. Madio said, "If, in fact, arrests were made during the demonstrations of last April 18, the 50 or so students and pupils apprehended, all of them over 16, were freed April 20 by order of his majesty the emperor." He said other students fled across the river to Zaire and this could explain reports that they were missing after the riots.

"It should be noted that some other demonstrators, about 140, in order to escape police checks, went to the Zaire village of Zongo across the Ubangi river from Bangui (the Central African capital)," Mr. Madio said. "The Central African government asked the students to rejoin their families and this was done."

U.S. Denies Envoy Report — WASHINGTON, May 17 (UPI) — The State Department issued a denial yesterday of a report that Arthur Hartman, the U.S. ambassador in France, and Walter Sweeney Jr., the ambassador to West Germany, were expected to be replaced.

## SENIOR EXECUTIVE JOB GUIDE

Published at the end of the week, this is a compilation of senior level job opportunities from selected publications. Senior level jobs published by the International Herald Tribune through Tuesday automatically appear in this feature. To place an advertisement in "INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES," contact our office in your country (listed in classified section). Any questions or comments concerning this feature can be directed to Juanita Caspari in the Paris office.

JOB TITLE	SALARY	EMPLOYER	JOB LOCAT.	SOME OF THE QUALIFICATIONS	CANDIDATES SHOULD MAKE CONTACT WITH	ADVT. Source
COMPUTER CONSULTING MANAGERS		Int'l Consultancy.	Paris and Rotterdam	32-37; grad. of good univ. or equiv. by school; min. 5 yrs. exp. in comp. data process; fr. & Dutch lang.	Ralph Bellack, Ref. 390/10, Compus & Lysard A.S. Ltd., Shalby House, Rode St., London EC2V 7DB.	LIT. 18-5-79
INGENIEUR DEVELOPEMENT COMMERCIAL		Societe Francaise (pompes pour revendeurs anti-corrosion)	Reims nord de Paris	Form. sup. tech. 60/m commercial; min. 35 ans; fr., angl., allem.	Ref. LIT. 5183 RI, 2500, 5 Rue Meyerbeer, 75008 Paris.	LIT. 18-5-79
PURCHASING/OPERATIONS MANAGER		Large Mid-East Co. (cold storage expertise).	Middle East	Exp. in food purchases, shipping, buying, sales, distrib. & quality control; Eng. + Arabic.	Box 32,442, LIT., 103 Glasgow, London, W.C.2.	LIT. 18-5-79
FINANCIAL DIRECTOR	Up to \$15,000 + car	Euro Exhaust Center Holdings Ltd.	St. Albans	32-40; qual. accountants; min. 5 yrs. post-qual. exp. in fin. situations.	Ref. MCS/2,856, Ashley S. Phoenix, Price Waterhouse & Co., 32 London Bridge St., London SE1 0SY.	Financial Times 18-5-79
FINANCE MANAGER Hong Kong	c. \$15,000 + local benefits.	Local group of cos.	Hong Kong	Qual. accountant 38-40; solid. fin. anal. exp. in commerce industry.	Ref. 418, Philip Smith, Philip Smith, 85-87 Jorjans St., London SW1V 6RD.	Financial Times 18-5-79
TRUST COMPANY EXECUTIVE	\$25,000	Craigair Trust Co. Ltd.	Turkey, British Virgin Is.	Accountancy of other relevant qual.; exp. in oil & trust admin., banking & taxation.	D.R. Gray, 25 Dorset Anne Street, London W1M 9ER.	Financial Times 18-5-79
DIRECTOR OF PERSONNEL FRANCE	F.F. 160,000-200,000.	Leading int'l data processing mfg. co.	Paris	38-40; min. 8 yrs. demanding personnel exp. (min. 5 yrs. mngt. exp.); fr. mother tongue & Eng. as 2nd lang.	Ref. 11208/INT, CMA, 15 Rue de la Paix, Paris, France. Tel.: 01-568 3500.	LIT. 12-5-79
INT'L PLANNING ANALYST		Raychem (heat shrinkable plastics).	Brussels	Chartered accountant of MBA; knowl. of Eur. accts. & taxes; Eng. +.	Mrs. Odette Vermeir, Raychem Corp., Leuvenstraat 31, 1940 St. Stevens-Woluwe, Belgium.	LIT. 12-5-79
EDP OPERATIONS SUPERVISOR	Excellent	Important worldwide active int'l bank.	Switzerland	Min. 4 yrs. computer room exp. (1 yr. as senior operator); Eng., French & German.	PA Management Consultants AG, Kreuzstrasse 25, 8000 Zurich, Switzerland.	LIT. 12-5-79
INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS MANAGER		Leading multinational group (medical field).	Brussels	28-34; min. 8 yrs. (psychology &/or MBA); 3-5 yrs. exp. in personnel mngt.; Eng. fr.	Yves van der Borght, 37 Rue Major Petelin, 1040 Brussels.	LIT. 12-5-79
GENERAL MANAGER	Good in DM.	Steel construction co.	Tanzania	Grad. engineer; exp. general manager; 4+ yrs. ability work with Africans.	FSB-Kronberg Unternehmensberatung GmbH, Auf der Heide 6, D-6242 Kronberg, Tel.: 06173/6911.	Frankfurt All. Zeit. 12-5-79
AREA MANAGER M-East/Africa		Fluorguard Inc. (heavy duty equip.).	Europe	Proven mngt. in heavy duty parts business; travel on consistent basis.	P.F. Davies, Fluorguard Inc., 6284 Elmwood Drive, Suite 250, Dallas, Tx. 75247, USA.	La Sae 13-5-79
GENERAL SALES MANAGER		Production of distribution of equipments industries.	Belgium	Mngt. techniques (engineering); exp. contacts commercial ind., mfg., distrib., fr., angl. & allem.	Ref. (M/F) MC-506, Staff Selection & Services, 806 / rue de la Paix 32, 1050 Brussels, Tel.: 344 1804.	La Sae 13-5-79
INTERNATIONAL LEADING OFFICER	\$30,000	Major U.S. int'l bank.	Niamey	Exp. personal asst. mngt. for Lat. Amer. customers & new bus. development; Eng., Span., MBA + 3 yrs. exp.	Mr. Philippe Scholtes, Focus Banking Division, 77 Vanderbilt Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017, Tel.: (212) 686 3344.	Wall Street Journal 14-5-79
BRANCH MANAGER Saudi Arabia	Relating to importance of position.	Hansmann Middle East (demonstrable metal partition).	Riyadh	Highly qual. const. engineer with relevant exp.; several yrs. Mgt. East or Africa; fluent English.	F. Willekrodt, ref. A/6888 RT, PA, 3 Blvd Kléber, 67000 Strasbourg (France), Tel. (08) 22 01 54.	LIT. 15-5-79
VICE PRESIDENT'S ASSISTANT		Multinational corp. (chemicals).	London	Under 30; Eng. fr.; several yrs. exp. mngt. city & working in mktg. or purchasing area.	Ref. A/1285, P.A. Management, 286 Ave. Louise, 1050 Brussels, Tel.: 048 65 55.	LIT. 15-5-79
TRADER	Very attractive.	Major int'l commodities trading company (coment division).	Madrid, Spain	Several yrs. exp. int'l commodities market; Span., Eng. + Fr.: 30-37.	Box 01345, Herald Tribune, 92521 Reilly Cedex, France.	LIT. 15-5-79

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Obituary

A. Philip Randolph, Founded First Major Black Union in U.S.

By J.Y. Smith

NEW YORK, May 17 (WP) — A. Philip Randolph, 90, founder of the first major black labor union in the United States and an important figure in the civil rights movement, died yesterday at his home in New York City.

The cause of death was not disclosed, but Mr. Randolph had long ailments and high blood pressure.

Mr. Randolph was one of the original and effective advocates of racial equality in the United States in modern times. At a time when U.S. society was almost entirely segregated, he was the first to use economic power to better the lot of blacks. He began in one of the few industries to which blacks were relegated and in which they could make their economic power felt.

In 1925, he organized the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. It was the first black union to be chartered by the American

Federation of Labor. In 1957, he became a vice president of the AFL-CIO.

His horizons were broader than the union he founded. He was a major force in opening war industries to World War II black workers and in persuading President Harry S. Truman to end segregation in the armed services, after the draft was reinstituted in 1948 during the first days of the Cold War.

He was an organizer of no less than five marches on Washington, including the huge demonstration led by the late Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King in August, 1963. That march was a factor in the passage of the 1964 Civil Rights Act. The legislation outlawed discrimination in public places of accommodation, employment and unions.

It thus embodied the goals for which Mr. Randolph strived for most of his life.

Among his other concerns was segregation in the nation's school systems, and his death occurred on

the eve of the 25th anniversary of the U.S. Supreme Court's historic decision in the Brown vs. Board of Education case, which outlawed the separate-but-equal standard that had prevailed in many of the nation's public school systems.

The 1963 march was the last in which Mr. Randolph played a role. The first was in 1941, and its purpose was to persuade President Franklin D. Roosevelt to end discrimination against black workers in war industries. The president acted and the march proved unnecessary.

Peaceful Means

A guiding principle throughout Mr. Randolph's life was the achievement of change through peaceful means. Some civil rights leaders of the militant 1960s criticized him for his patience and his willingness to go forward slowly, but he never abandoned his faith in these tactics.

In a 1973 interview, he said he drew his inspiration from Mahatma

Gandhi, the Indian leader who employed civil disobedience to attain his country's independence from Britain.

Another influence in his life, he said, was the example of his father, a minister in Florida.

"My father was happy about my nonviolence stand," he said. "He didn't want to feel that his son was going around the country urging black people to rise up against white people and use physical force."

Mr. Randolph planned the 1963 march with Bayard Rustin, now head of the A. Philip Randolph Institute, an organization devoted to increasing voter registration among blacks and helping to improve economic opportunities for them, particularly at the management level.

In announcing Mr. Randolph's death, Mr. Rustin said, "No other living American has done more to seek justice for all the poor, the working classes and the minorities in our society and around the world

than has A. Philip Randolph." A. Philip Randolph was born on April 15, 1889, in Crescent City, Fla. His father, James William Randolph, supplemented the small income he derived from his preaching in the African Methodist Church by working as a tailor. His son contributed to the family income by working in a grocery.

After finishing high school in Jacksonville, Fla., the young Randolph moved to New York City. He became an elevator operator and eventually a porter on a railroad. He was fired for his early efforts to organize his fellow workers.

In 1917, Mr. Randolph organized a small group of elevator operators. He began his work among railroad porters in 1925, when he became convinced that the Pullman Co. was exploiting a large group of black workers.

The Pullman Co. fought back. Many porters lost their jobs for joining the nascent labor organization. When Mr. Randolph threat-



A. Philip Randolph

ened a strike, other railroad unions refused to support the Sleeping Car Porters.

Success did not come until after the passage of the Railroad Labor Act in 1934. In 1937, Mr. Randolph signed a contract with the Pullman Co. He resigned as president of the union he had founded in 1968.

GAO Finds Fault in Tests For Federal Employment

WASHINGTON, May 17 (AP) — Two major written tests for government jobs screen out black applicants at a much higher rate than whites, according to a General Accounting Office study released yesterday.

The study said that this meant that the government's equal employment goals were threatened. While stopping short of characterizing the tests as discriminatory, the agency said that new methods of selecting employees should be developed to insure that applicants have an equal chance.

The GAO, the auditing and investigative arm of Congress, found that whites and members of minority groups "other" than blacks scored higher than blacks on the Professional and Administrative Career Examination, known as PACE, and on the Junior Federal Assistant test.

An analysis of PACE scores found that 58 percent of the white applicants passed the test against 12 percent of the blacks. Fifty-six

percent of the "other" racial minorities passed. Sixteen percent of the white applicants compiled a score of 80 or better on the test, which meant that they had a chance of getting a job. Only 0.2 percent of the black applicants scored that high, and 14 percent of the other racial minorities.

The PACE is the exam on which the Office of Personnel Management has done the most research. That office said that there was a correlation between test performance and job performance, the GAO said.

Blacks did somewhat better on the Juni Assistant test, with 5 percent scoring high enough for a chance at a job, the report said. Fifteen percent of whites were in that category.

Giscard Goes to Rwanda

PARIS, May 17 (UPI) — President and Mrs. Valéry Giscard d'Estaing today flew to Rwanda for a weeklong visit in Africa that will include the Sudan.

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## Breeding Nuclear Danger

If you are worried about the nuclear plants now in use, wait till you see their planned successor, the breeder reactor. It could provide practically unlimited energy — but at the risk of a truly devastating accident and a faster spread of nuclear weapons. President Carter has wisely tried to scuttle the proposed Clinch River breeder reactor, a demonstration plant designed to speed early commercialization of breeder technology. But Congress refuses to let the project die. That seems especially reckless in the wake of Three Mile Island. The nation is just beginning to reassess the safety of existing reactors. This is no time to plunge into new technologies that are, in the president's words, "potentially dangerous, unproven and unnecessary."

The breeder reactor is undeniably attractive as a future energy source. The uranium used to fuel current reactors will run out before many decades pass. But the breeder could extract 70 times more energy from a given amount of uranium, enough to provide electricity for thousands of years. Small wonder that proponents believe it might surpass solar, geothermal or fusion power as a long-term energy source.

But the breeder has two serious drawbacks. The type now favored by virtually all nuclear nations requires the use of plutonium — and that can also be made into atomic bombs. A typical breeder every year would produce enough material for 25 bombs; non-nuclear nations, or terrorists, might be able to divert enough to make a weapon.

The second drawback is safety. Several studies suggest that accidents are less likely to occur in breeders and would release less radioactivity than accidents in conventional reactors. But the worst breeder accident would be a true disaster, releasing much more radioactivity. Unlike conventional reactors, the breeder could actually suffer a

low-grade nuclear explosion — not nearly as powerful as a bomb, but arguably potent enough to rupture the protective containment and allow dangerous material to escape.

However remote this possibility, there have already been two disturbing accidents. In 1955, an experimental breeder in Idaho suffered a core meltdown; and in 1966, a commercial breeder in Detroit suffered a partial core meltdown while operating, fortunately, at a fraction of full power.

The proposed Clinch River breeder is a particularly bad one, small and technically outdated. Even Edward Teller, a staunch supporter of nuclear power, calls the plant "obsolete before it has been started." It is also judged less safe than a competing design in coping with disruptive accidents. And the continued reliance on plutonium would undercut Carter's courageous, if uphill, struggle against nuclear proliferation.

A strong research program on advanced reactors remains essential — should breeders some day be needed. The president already proposes spending more than half a billion for that purpose. But the rush toward demonstration plants and commercialization of breeder technology should be slowed. That would delay any wide reliance on breeders until well into the next century. It might also allow other nations to get still further ahead in breeder development.

But the risks of delay are worth taking. The need for the breeder is receding as the growth of conventional nuclear power slows and estimates of uranium resources rise. And by plunging ahead, the nation might lock itself into an inferior technology before exploring better and safer alternatives. At this point, as the anti-nuclear T-shirts warn: "The only safe breeder is a rabbit."

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Other U.S. Opinion

### SALT's Principal Advantage

The principal advantage for the United States in the SALT pact was expressed by President Carter in letters to the 100 senators. He said he hoped the national judgment will emerge "that the United States is more secure with this treaty than without it and that SALT-2 will reduce the danger of war."

The main problem we see in SALT-2 lies in the question of verification. The United States cannot afford to be anything other than equal in nuclear capabilities, and we are not yet convinced the United States can be reasonably certain the Soviets are abiding by the agreement.

The goals of SALT-2 are supported by the vast majority of Americans and the Senate should heed the advice of Sen. Robert Dole, R-Kan., to debate the issues in a spirit of cooperation and flexibility.

We join those who yearn for progress toward a peaceful world. Pending the hearings on the details of SALT-2, we lean toward recommending its approval. The verification question must be faced squarely, however, before the Senate votes on this historic document.

— From the Dallas Times-Herald.

### Challenging Choice

It has taken three administrations and seven years to complete the draft of a second treaty limiting strategic arms. Now the SALT-2 treaty moves to its sternest test. And the United States Senate is confronted with its most challenging choice in years.

The debate in the Senate will be useful if it helps educate the American public on the details of the truly gigantic arsenals held on each side. These arsenals will not be significantly diminished even with the limits imposed by the new treaty.

If there is to be meaningful quantitative limitation of strategic arms, a limit that would help reduce the danger of runaway war and inconceivable devastation, there will have to be more SALT agreements beyond the treaty now headed for the Senate.

In this context, SALT-2 must be viewed primarily as a step in the right direction. SALT-2 by itself won't change the balance of power. But it will be a clear signal to the world that we intend to keep seeking tighter controls on the greatest danger confronting mankind. A vote against SALT, however many explanations there may be about seeking the absolute safety of the United States, will be widely perceived as a vote against arms limitation.

— From the Boston Globe.

### Crucial Question of Trust

Ultimately, the question of trust will be crucial to the ratification of SALT-2. While it's not necessary for us to trust the Russians

to any great degree, since verification procedures have been built into the package, it is essential that we trust our own leaders.

Three presidents, representing both major parties, have been involved in the SALT-2 negotiations. If the treaty is ultimately rejected by the Senate, this nation will face its second major leadership crisis in less than a decade. And Leonid Brezhnev is visibly in decline; rejection might also aggravate the coming leadership crisis in the Soviet Union, strengthening the band of the hawks in the Kremlin.

There will be time later to argue the pros and cons of verification, to count the warheads and calculate throw-weight, to evaluate the relative provocations presented by U.S. Cruise missiles and Soviet Backfire bombers. It goes without saying that the text of SALT-2 must be scrutinized with the utmost care — not only to make sure it says what the negotiators thought they said, but to be certain they left no unintended ambiguities. Still, for Americans, the alternatives to SALT-2 are to accept more or less permanent strategic inferiority or to spend billions playing keep-up-with-the-Russians. The final text will have to be shot through with loopholes to make either of those choices look better than ratification.

— From Newsday.

### Worth Signing and Ratifying

President Carter says straight out: "We are confident that no significant violation of the treaty could take place without the United States detecting it." The treaty must — and will be — verifiable from the day it is signed.

If Mr. Carter is right, then SALT-2 is worth signing and worth ratifying. For it is a means of putting a lid on the number of lethal nuclear weapons endangering Americans, Russians and all the inhabitants of the world.

Moreover, it is a set of rules that enable either side to monitor the other's obedience to the treaty limits. It makes it possible to keep track of what the Soviets are doing, whether conforming to the treaty or doing mischief.

Without any such treaty, the United States and the Soviet Union would fall back into an uncurbed arms race, each trying to achieve a level of unprovoked overkill, not knowing what the opponents are up to.

Full, final details of the SALT-2 agreement will soon be available for scrutiny. They should be studied minutely. Our position is that an eminently fair treaty, leading toward actual reduction of strategic weapons, should be a proper result of the long, hard bargaining just completed.

— From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.



## American System Worked

By Anthony Lewis.

WASHINGTON — One of the transforming events in American history occurred 25 years ago. The decision of the Supreme Court in *Brown vs. Board of Education* has changed the American landscape to an extent unanticipated even in the drama of that time.

It is hard to remember, now, what this country was like before May 17, 1954. More than a third of America's public schools were segregated by law. And not just schools: In the Southern and border states black men and women and children were kept out of "white" hospitals and parks and beaches and restaurants. Interracial marriage was forbidden. In the Deep South, law and brutal force kept blacks from voting.

Washington, D.C., was as segregated a town then as Pretoria, South Africa, is today. When I first came here, in 1950, no black person could enter a theater, or sit at a lunch counter in downtown Washington, or try on clothes in a department store. Schools were separate and unequal. The United States had fought World War II with strictly segregated armed forces.

Nor was the North an exemplar of racial justice. There were no black salespersons in Macy's then, or black tellers in banks. In the great cities of the North it was just about impossible for a black family to rent an apartment outside of Harlem. There were few if any notable black politicians or journalists or members of corporate boards.

### Opposite Course

Suppose, in 1954, the decision had gone the other way. Suppose the Supreme Court had said that the Constitution allowed governments in America to keep citizens apart on account of their color — allowed blacks to be confined in ghettos, to be excluded from most decent public facilities, to be branded effectively a subject race. Could we have lived with such a constitutional judgment?

No, the idea of a decision legitimizing racial segregation seems unimaginable. But we must not slip into thinking that it was easy for the court to decide as it did in 1954. In the circumstances of that time it took vision and courage on the part of the justices to reach the unambi-

guous judgment they did, and most of all to do so unanimously.

What the judges did was to interpret the open-ended words of the Constitution — "the equal protection of the laws" — in terms of the understanding of our day. In 1896, when the court found segregation lawful, it said that there was nothing unfriendly or invidious in the practice unless Negroes "chose to put that construction upon it." After Hitler it was not possible to pretend that racism was benevolent.

It took years of struggle and suffering to enforce the school decision. But in time not just schools but the whole attitude of Southern whites changed. Today the South is often called the most integrated part of the country. The legal and social change there has been the most sweeping accomplished peacefully, by law, anywhere in the world in these decades.

The moral momentum of the Court's decision led to the first civil rights legislation in 80 years. Southern blacks finally could vote; that changed the area's politics and ended its separation from the national political mainstream. Without Brown and the changes that flowed from it, a Georgia governor could not conceivably have succeeded in national politics.

### Whites Freed Too

To say that is to indicate another fundamental consequence of the decision. It liberated not just blacks but whites from the burdens of racism. Those who control a racist society are injured, too — their values distorted, their sensibilities blunted, their energy so often given over to maintaining their supremacy.

Of course paradise has not arrived. Black Americans continue to suffer economically and in innumerable ways compared to whites — especially in the cities of the North and West. The legacy of centuries of slavery, discrimination and blindness will not disappear without much more effort.

But no sensible American would want to go back to things as they were before 1954. There was a telling comment the other day by James Jackson Kilpatrick, the columnist who as a Virginia editor in the 1950s and 1960s was a leading critic of the school decision. He still disagreed with its legal reasoning, he said, but its "moral force" had freed the South from a "prison of law and custom."

Finally, the decision changed the position of the United States in the world. If compelled segregation were still the law of the land, this country could hardly make concern for human rights an outspoken part of its foreign policy.

For Americans and people abroad, a crucial fact is that change came through the legal system. A noted Indian lawyer, Soli Sorabjee, told the NAACP Legal Defense Fund at a commemoration of the decision: "In my country many people were cynical about the usefulness of laws and constitutions. But Brown enhanced their faith in the judicial process: in the rule of law."

1979, The New York Times.

## Turner Stuns SALT Sellers

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON — On the eve of a historic Senate debate, President Carter's SALT-2 treaty has been jolted from an unexpected source — proposed testimony by the CIA director, Adm. Stansfield Turner, making clear that Russia can indeed cheat on the treaty.

That was not at all what the president had in mind when he ordered Turner to prepare testimony bringing the CIA into line on the new strategic arms limitation treaty. He wanted Turner to back Carter's own statement that the treaty "will be verifiable from the first day it is signed."

Turner's voluminous brief, still secret, has stunned the White House by sharply disagreeing with the president. Examining various "cheating scenarios" that the Kremlin is likely to attempt, Turner points out one way after another Moscow could violate provisions of the treaty. "The way Turner makes his case," one of the few officials who have seen his brief told us, "it looks like the treaty can't really be enforced at all."

That suggests a Washington backstage drama rich in its ironies and nuances. No CIA director has been more criticized outside the agency or more unpopular in it than Stan Turner. His old dreams of becoming chief of naval operations or even chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff are shattered. He has kept his job because of loyal

support from Jimmy Carter, his old classmate at Annapolis.

It was naturally taken as a matter of course in this town that Turner would play Carter's SALT treaty without a single errand note. If instead he pursues his present course, in the face of possible pressure from the president, it will be a remarkable valdictory for a career officer whose career has reached dead end.

The first sign of Turner's inclination occurred when his secret April 10 testimony to the Senate Intelligence Committee was leaked a week later. Presidential aides were mortified by Turner's statement that Russia had a "public statement" to monitor Soviet missile telemetry could take up to four years after the loss of the Iranian stations.

The reaction by Carter aides was apoplexy, not because they viewed Turner as a rebel in their midst but because they considered him too dumb to know any better. Secretary of Defense Harold Brown hurriedly issued a public statement that Soviet compliance could be verified "adequately" in about a year. Carter aides peddled it hard to the television networks to wipe out the aftertaste of the Turner leak.

The president then ordered Turner to prepare his brief for the Senate, assuming he would make (turn) on his heels (turn) hard enough to drastically amend his brief. If such pressure is applied, the admiral's friends predict, he may resign. Turner is determined in his last stand to be neither a purveyor nor a detractor of SALT, and that is the worst kind of news for the White House.

1979, The New York Times.

## Defections at NSC

## Water Reaches Top Of Situation Room

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — "When the water reaches the upper level," FDR's Navy secretary, Claude Swanson, used to say. "Follow the rats."

At the National Security Council — that center of White House decision-making on foreign affairs and defense policy, where Henry Kissinger once ruled and Zbigniew Brzezinski now reigns — staff members have taken that jocular advice to heart. Time was, an NSC job was the most coveted in Washington; not anymore.

Samuel Haskinson, a CIA veteran responsible for evaluating the intelligence on which policy is based, jolted Zbig May 16 by announcing he was leaving to join John Connally's campaign for president.

William Quandt, the Arabist academic who pro-Palestinian tilt led the Carter team up their "cooperative" billion dollar for so long in the Middle East, quit suddenly this week; he will sojourn in the Brookings Institution and, I presume, will write a book complaining about how hard it is for presidents to pressure Israel as elections draw near.

### Honcha Quits

These defections come on top of the other recent resignations: Jessica Tuchman Mathews, the honcha on "global issues" — those promises Carter now finds awkward about human rights, nuclear non-proliferation and arms transfers — quit last month; Rick Loderfurth, Zbig's line to Sen. McGovern, quit to go to work for the Senate Foreign Relations Committee; Michael Oksenberg, architect of the Taiwan sellout, has quit several times and may one day leave.

Trying to cope, Zbig has switched David Hunter, his line to Sen. Kennedy and until now in charge of Europe, to cover Quandt's Middle East assignments. The European slot is now unfilled. Brzezinski is also searching for a CIA man he can trust, and for somebody not too pushy to appear to fill the human rights job.

In all, it presents a picture of a staff in disarray. The defections and low morale are best explained by the judgment of the world's most prestigious think tank, London's Institute for Strategic Studies, which has just assessed Carter's foreign policy because it "often lacks centralized means of translating differences of opinion into coherent policy."

That is what the NSC is supposed to do. The incoherence, and the staff dispiritedness that flows from it, comes from the president's inability to give a shape to his foreign policy. Within his own staff, he is trying to please left and right, soft and hard; the result is interminable internal squabbling.

A case in point is the proposed

charter for our intelligence system. How much civil liberty should be jeopardized for national security? That's a difficult dilemma that demands administration soul-searching, an NSC decision paper, a presidential decision and a united approach to Congress.

But consider what has happened. Brzezinski's chief deputy is Dan Aaron, whose political clout flows directly from his former boss, V. President Mondale. As a senior Mondale's central concern was curtailment of America's intelligence agencies.

On an overseas trip last month, Mondale was informed that Attorney General Griffin Bell was longer interested in legislation governing FBI infiltration of subversive organizations. He called David Aaron to straighten out the AG, and — at 9:15 a.m. on April 17, in a meeting of the NSC Staff Coordinating Committee in the Situation Room of the White House — Aaron, in a brusque and abrasive manner, did just that.

### Buzzsaw Cuts

He stepped into a buzzsaw. Messrs. Bell and Mondale have been scrapping for a year on a proposed CIA-FBI restriction, with Aaron subtly supporting Mondale to the dismay of NSC staff. After spelling out just what limits charter legislation he would be the attorney general — "bristling as several of those present scribed him" — said pointedly: "I am for the president, not for vice president."

Aaron reddened, stated "so I," then disengaged. He rewrote a "decision memorandum" to the president about counterespionage restrictions, slanting Mondale's way, but President Carter put his check mark next to the option most objectionable to civil libertarians like me — "with out warrant, AG approval" — Bell had won.

Although Aaron insists, "I fully support the president's decision after his decision," the fact that the vice president and an "unofficial spokesman" — FA Schwarz, the New York lawyer who worked with Mondale on the CI committee — have been fighting against the Carter decision in the Senate.

So the president's "decision," undercut from within, becomes no decision at all. Like the order to the carrier Constellation, during the Iranian crisis, to steam in silly circles in the South China Sea, its latest episode is another example of dithering at the top. Constant flopping, disheveled staff members get the feeling that the water has reached the upper level and they cannot be blamed for it urge to abandon ship.

1979, The New York Times.

## Letters

### Oily Zeitgeist

The other day, while I was at lunch with several colleagues, the conversation turned to current events in Iran. I commented that what we are witnessing there closely parallels France's Reign of Terror (1793-94), with Ayatollah Khomeini in the Robespierre role; and that the former might well end as the latter had.

Following a momentary silence, one of my companions smiled and shrugged. "Well," he said, "just so they don't blow up the oil wells."

Zeitgeist: spirit of the times. JASON BRULE.

Madrid.

### A-Power Overrated

Your article on the meeting of OECD environment ministers (IHT, May 8) made the common mistake of confusing "electricity"

and "energy." In so doing, it greatly overstated nuclear power's contribution to running an advanced industrial economy. In terms of useful energy delivered to the consumer (be it electricity to the house or gasoline to the automobile) nuclear power's contribution in both Britain and the United States is little more than 2 percent.

DAVID SATTERTHWAITE.

London.

### Fetus Forgotten

Mary Blume's two articles (IHT, April 24-25) served a good purpose in reminding us of the anguish and hardship of many women when, faced with the prospect of children they do not want. But why the total disregard of the fetus's point of view? After reading the articles I looked at a picture of six unborn children killed under the 1967 Abortion Act of Great Britain. The youngest was of about 8 weeks gestation, the oldest, of about 25. To me they all look human. Mary Blume and the women she described think that they are not. She and they are entitled to their opinion. But why not give the unborn at least the courtesy of an explicit rejection? Why this conspiracy of silence against them? I do not understand. I do not understand. JAMES SWETNAM.

Rmde.

### Hebe Exits Closet

Congratulations to Hebe Dorsey for "coming out of the closet" after so many years!

The "new" Hebe revealed by the article on the marvelous dinner party at the Sept. followed by the nonevent in Trouville, is the Hebe we always knew and loved.

I am glad the editors of IHT have also seen the light. ROBERT H. KENMORE.

Fontainebleau, France.

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 18, 1904

ST. PETERSBURG — No illusion exists here concerning the seriousness of the situation in the war with Japan. The grim statement is generally heard that Russia today is fighting not only for her prestige in the Far East, but for her position among the nations of the world. She must win at whatever cost. The Japanese are burying thousands of Russian dead by the Yalu, and sick and wounded Russians continue to pour into the Japanese camp. Russian troops are preparing a determined defense at Liao-Yang, the soldiers reportedly singing while digging earthworks.

### Fifty Years Ago

May 18, 1929

PHILADELPHIA — "Scarface Al" Capone, notorious Chicago racketeer and gang leader, is to know for the first time in his eventful career as a bad man, how it feels to view life from behind prison bars. He was arrested here last night in company with his bodyguard, on a charge of carrying concealed weapons. This morning the two were sentenced to serve a year in the county prison. It had been expected that Capone would fight the charges, and for that he had brought in a battery of high-priced legal talent, but after a discussion with the judge Capone simply pleaded guilty.



Music

The London Stage

'Average White Band' Is a Lot More

By Michael Zwerin  
PARIS, May 17 (IHT) — In the pop music business, the most elementary taste and complexity is longer to be taken for granted. The Average White Band, one of the most successful groups in the world, is a lot more than a one-hit wonder. They understand anyway. Avoiding the upper partials in the melody, they implied offbeats. Conditions are also such that if your last two albums sold only three-quarters of a million copies, you have a problem. The Average White Band has this problem.

Dance

Dual Bolshoi Attraction: Vasiliev and Plisetskaya

By David Stevens  
PARIS, May 17 (IHT) — The Bolshoi Ballet has set up shop for six weeks at the Palais des Arts with a different line of attractions than it has ever brought to the West. No "Swan Lake," no "Spartacus," no 19th-century showpieces. The 100-member troupe in Paris is a specialized contingent from the Moscow theater with a double attraction. One is Vladimir Vasiliev, here not only as a dancer but as the choreographer of three works. The other is Maya Plisetskaya, long the company's prima ballerina, but who in recent years has been doing a lot of moonlighting. She is appearing in several other works.

Royal Shakespeare's Studio 'Merchant of Venice' Called Marvel

By John Walker  
LONDON, May 17 (IHT) — It is an odd fact, or maybe a reflection of a shift in dramatic attitudes, that the most successful current productions of Shakespeare are to be found in the Royal Shakespeare Company's rough-and-ready studio theaters. Perhaps it is the nearness of the actors, who have nowhere to hide, that accounts for the extraordinary intensity of the experience. Certainly, John Barton's production of "The Merchant of Venice," first seen at the Other Place in Stratford-upon-Avon last year and now in repertory at the Warehouse in London, is a marvel.

Cannes

'Boardwalk' Is Among the Fringe Raisins in the Festival Cake

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss  
CANNES, May 17 (IHT) — The Cannes festival, as is customary with film festivals, is absurdly over-programmed. Only between 3 and 8:30 a.m. do the projectors cease to grind, and the official showings are not guaranteed to be the main events.

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12 Month Stock	Sis.	C/Yr
High Low Div. In % Yrd. P/E	100s. <th>Close Prev Low Quot. Close</th>	Close Prev Low Quot. Close

1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	2030-31	2031-32	2032-33	2033-34	2034-35	2035-36	2036-37	2037-38	2038-39	2039-40	2040-41	2041-42	2042-43	2043-44	2044-45	2045-46	2046-47	2047-48	2048-49	2049-50	2050-51	2051-52	2052-53	2053-54	2054-55	2055-56	2056-57	2057-58	2058-59	2059-60	2060-61	2061-62	2062-63	2063-64	2064-65	2065-66	2066-67	2067-68	2068-69	2069-70	2070-71	2071-72	2072-73	2073-74	2074-75	2075-76	2076-77	2077-78	2078-79	2079-80	2080-81	2081-82	2082-83	2083-84	2084-85	2085-86	2086-87	2087-88	2088-89	2089-90	2090-91	2091-92	2092-93	2093-94	2094-95	2095-96	2096-97	2097-98	2098-99	2099-00	2100-01	2101-02	2102-03	2103-04	2104-05	2105-06	2106-07	2107-08	2108-09	2109-10	2110-11	2111-12	2112-13	2113-14	2114-15	2115-16	2116-17	2117-18	2118-19	2119-20	2120-21	2121-22	2122-23	2123-24	2124-25	2125-26	2126-27	2127-28	2128-29	2129-30	2130-31	2131-32	2132-33	2133-34	2134-35	2135-36	2136-37	2137-38	2138-39	2139-40	2140-41	2141-42	2142-43	2143-44	2144-45	2145-46	2146-47	2147-48	2148-49	2149-50	2150-51	2151-52	2152-53	2153-54	2154-55	2155-56	2156-57	2157-58	2158-59	2159-60	2160-61	2161-62	2162-63	2163-64	2164-65	2165-66	2166-67	2167-68	2168-69	2169-70	2170-71	2171-72	2172-73	2173-74	2174-75	2175-76	2176-77	2177-78	2178-79	2179-80	2180-81	2181-82	2182-83	2183-84	2184-85	2185-86	2186-87	2187-88	2188-89	2189-90	2190-91	2191-92	2192-93	2193-94	2194-95	2195-96	2196-97	2197-98	2198-99	2199-00	2200-01	2201-02	2202-03	2203-04	2204-05	2205-06	2206-07	2207-08	2208-09	2209-10	2210-11	2211-12	2212-13	2213-14	2214-15	2215-16	2216-17	2217-18	2218-19	2219-20	2220-21	2221-22	2222-23	2223-24	2224-25	2225-26	2226-27	2227-28	2228-29	2229-30	2230-31	2231-32	2232-33	2233-34	2234-35	2235-36	2236-37	2237-38	2238-39	2239-40	2240-41	2241-42	2242-43	2243-44	2244-45	2245-46	2246-47	2247-48	2248-49	2249-50	2250-51	2251-52	2252-53	2253-54	2254-55	2255-56	2256-57	2257-58	2258-59	2259-60	2260-61	2261-62	2262-63	2263-64	2264-65	2265-66	2266-67	2267-68	2268-69	2269-70	2270-71	2271-72	2272-73	2273-74	2274-75	2275-76	2276-77	2277-78	2278-79	2279-80	2280-81	2281-82	2282-83	2283-84	2284-85	2285-86	2286-87	2287-88	2288-89	2289-90	2290-91	2291-92	2292-93	2293-94	2294-95	2295-96	2296-97	2297-98	229
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## Ways to Make Bigger Gains

Major Speculators See Tenfold Gains as Cyclical Goals

## Currency Rates

reading across this table of the May 17, 1979's closing inter bank exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in national currencies of each of the following financial centers. The rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	S	T	D	FF	Lik.	Chk.	RF	Grnd.F.	Dom.F.
sum	2.078	4.278	1084	47.15	0.2496		6.808	120.36	58.705
var	30.54	62.825	1660	6.927	5.346	16.6923		17.682	13.075
cor	1.912	3.956		43.30	2.264	91.79	6.248	116.67	2.080
skew	2.055	3.985	3.985	9.088	1.752	12.455		10.675	5.580
kurt	81.105	1752.70	4463	193.00		409.48	27.876	492.33	158.40
	1.5236	2.0547	1.9910	4.419	651.123	2.0645	30.59	1.7325	1.5700
	0.1555	0.052			5.018	2.12	19	355.10	14.299
	1.7222	3.56425	90.6129	36.2211	-0.2833	15.1949	-0.5622		2.1116
	1.3236	2.84645	2.52531	5.83199	1.12553	2.74836	3.3620	2.28545	7.10032

following are dollar values as quoted on the London foreign exchange market: Danish krona: Escudo: 49.42; Israeli £: 23.85; Peseta: 66.08; Schilling: 14.082; Sw. krona: 4.902; Yen: 100; Norwegian krona: 3.105; Fin mark: 3.9665; Belgian franc: 1.80; Hong Kong \$: 3.091; New Zealand \$: 2.0205; Canadian \$: 86.433 U.S. cents.

(a) Amounts needed to buy one dollar. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar of 100 (¢) units of 1,000.

European Currency Unit, as quoted in Brussels.

Exchange rates on official figures are from Reuters, courtesy of the FBI, rates for New York.

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**Court, St. Stephen's Lane,**  
**on E.C.4**

**International Pacific Corporation Limited**  
**Royal Exchange Building**  
**68 Pitt Street, Sydney N.S.W. 2000**

following are dollar values as quoted on the London foreign exchange market: Danish krona: Escudo: 49.42; Israeli £: 23.85; Peseta: 66.08; Schilling: 14.082; Sw. krona: 4.902; Yen: 100; Norwegian krona: 3.105; Fin mark: 3.9665; Belgian franc: 1.80; Hong Kong \$: 3.091; New Zealand \$: 2.0205; Canadian \$: 86.433 U.S. cents.

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(e) Exchange rates or official figures for European countries from ECET rates for New York.

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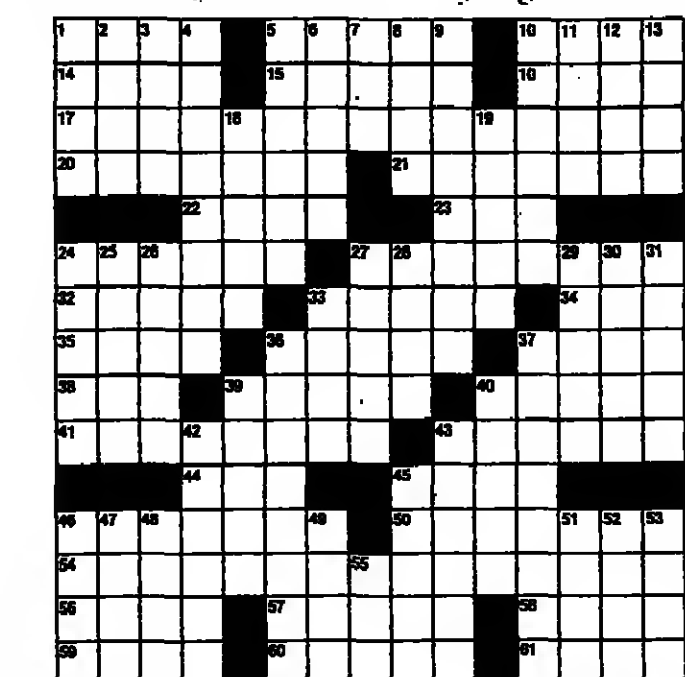






## CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maleska



- ACROSS**
- 1 Taken to court
  - 5 Alloy of copper and zinc
  - 10 Comfort
  - 14 Basic Latin infinitive
  - 15 Bridal path
  - 16 Dante's "Nuova"
  - 17 This goes round and round to make a point
  - 20 Pedal
  - 21 Schulz's comic strip
  - 22 Guernsey, e.g.
  - 23 Immature parasite
  - 24 Acquiesce
  - 27 Group in "The Lady of the Lake"
  - 32 Show frugality
  - 33 Bea Arthur's TV role
  - 34 Purest hyperbole
  - 35 Color graduation
  - 36 N.C.O.
  - 37 Downstairs girl
  - 38 Londoner's "bitter"
  - 39 Small change
  - 40 Part of a French toast
  - 41 Made requital
  - 43 A three-beat gait
- DOWN**
- 44 One of the Three Stooges
  - 45 Speleologist's topic
  - 46 Ambles
  - 48 Awakens
  - 54 He goes round and round in a rite
  - 56 "Fine women" — crazy
  - 57 Dumas' "La Tulipe"
  - 58 Diminutive suffix
  - 59 And others: Abbr.
  - 60 Barnaby Jones, on TV
  - 61 Marsh plant
  - 1 Family branch
  - 2 Employer
  - 3 Anglo-Saxon laborer
  - 4 Like Rome in A.D. 400
  - 5 Fonteyn's milieu
  - 6 Stair part
  - 7 Rowdy
  - 8 Sharp blow
  - 9 Swain song
  - 10 Happenings
  - 11 Aborigine of Japan
  - 12 Proofreader's word
  - 13 Sense organs
  - 18 Dog tag
  - 19 He wrote "Common Sense"
  - 24 "Is Born"
  - 25 Rural crossing
  - 26 Tendon
  - 27 Was concerned
  - 28 Pulls
  - 29 Intended
  - 30 Choice
  - 31 Crusader for consumers
  - 32 Role once played by Lucille Ball
  - 36 Second occupation
  - 37 Stratagem
  - 38 Waggish
  - 40 Relish
  - 42 Ethically neutral
  - 43 Lurch
  - 44 Core group
  - 46 — pea
  - 47 Popeye's adopted son
  - 48 "He runs may read": Tennyson
  - 49 Hayworth
  - 49 One pretending social importance
  - 51 Location
  - 52 Italian city
  - 53 Cast off
  - 55 Troup group

## WEATHER

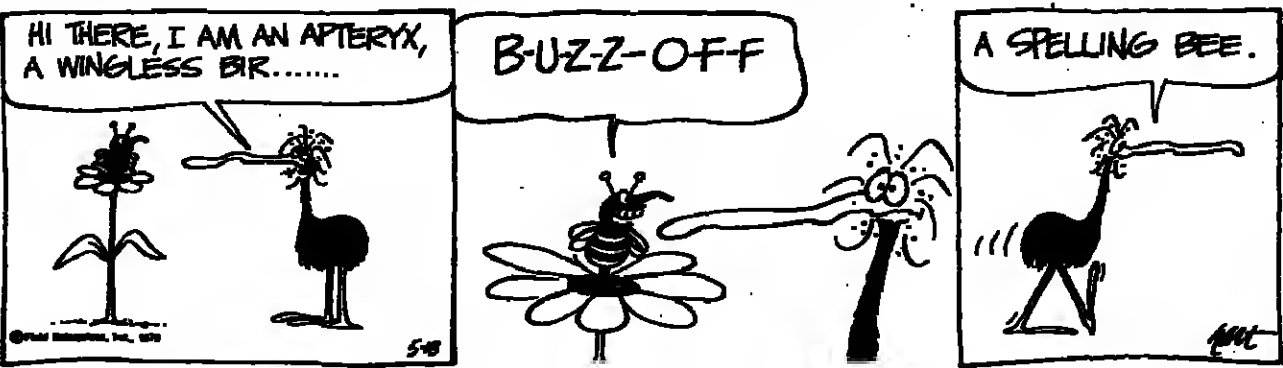
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ALABAMA	22	72	Fair	MADRID	22	72	Fair
ALASKA	22	72	Fair	MILAN	22	72	Fair
ARIZONA	22	72	Fair	MONTREAL	22	72	Fair
ARKANSAS	22	72	Fair	MOSCOW	22	72	Fair
CALIFORNIA	22	72	Fair	MUNICH	22	72	Fair
CANADA	22	72	Fair	NEW YORK	22	72	Fair
COLORADO	22	72	Fair	NICE	22	72	Fair
CONNECTICUT	22	72	Fair	OSLO	22	72	Fair
DELAWARE	22	72	Fair	PARIS	22	72	Fair
FLORIDA	22	72	Fair	PRAGUE	22	72	Fair
GEORGIA	22	72	Fair	ROME	22	72	Fair
HAWAII	22	72	Fair	SOFIA	22	72	Fair
ILLINOIS	22	72	Fair	STOCKHOLM	22	72	Fair
INDIANA	22	72	Fair	TENNESSEE	22	72	Fair
IOWA	22	72	Fair	TEXAS	22	72	Fair
KANSAS	22	72	Fair	TOLEDO	22	72	Fair
KENTUCKY	22	72	Fair	TUNIS	22	72	Fair
LOUISIANA	22	72	Fair	VINNY	22	72	Fair
MAINE	22	72	Fair	WARSAW	22	72	Fair
MARYLAND	22	72	Fair	WASHINGTON	22	72	Fair
MASSACHUSETTS	22	72	Fair	ZURICH	22	72	Fair
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MINNESOTA	22	72	Fair				
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MISSOURI	22	72	Fair				
MONTANA	22	72	Fair				
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NEVADA	22	72	Fair				
NEW HAMPSHIRE	22	72	Fair				
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NEW MEXICO	22	72	Fair				
NEW YORK	22	72	Fair				
NORTH CAROLINA	22	72	Fair				
NORTH DAKOTA	22	72	Fair				
OHIO	22	72	Fair				
OKLAHOMA	22	72	Fair				
OREGON	22	72	Fair				
PENNSYLVANIA	22	72	Fair				
RHODE ISLAND	22	72	Fair				
SOUTH CAROLINA	22	72	Fair				
SOUTH DAKOTA	22	72	Fair				
TENNESSEE	22	72	Fair				
TEXAS	22	72	Fair				
UTAH	22	72	Fair				
VERMONT	22	72	Fair				
VIRGINIA	22	72	Fair				
WASHINGTON	22	72	Fair				
WEST VIRGINIA	22	72	Fair				
WISCONSIN	22	72	Fair				
WYOMING	22	72	Fair				

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS		ADVERTISING	
May 17, 1979			
The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds whose quotations are based on the closing price of the underlying securities. The net asset value of each fund is calculated as of the close of business on the day preceding the day of publication.			
BANK JULIUS BAER & Co. Ltd.			
(1) Boursebond	SP 72.00	(1) Alexander Fund	SP 72.15
(2) Boursebond	SP 72.00	(2) Arab Finance F.	SP 72.15
(3) Boursebond	SP 72.00	(3) Arab Finance F.	SP 72.15
(4) Boursebond	SP 72.00	(4) Arab Finance F.	SP 72.15
(5) Boursebond	SP 72.00	(5) Arab Finance F.	SP 72.15
(6) Boursebond	SP 72.00	(6) Arab Finance F.	SP 72.15
(7) Boursebond	SP 72.00	(7) Arab Finance F.	SP 72.15
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## PEANUTS



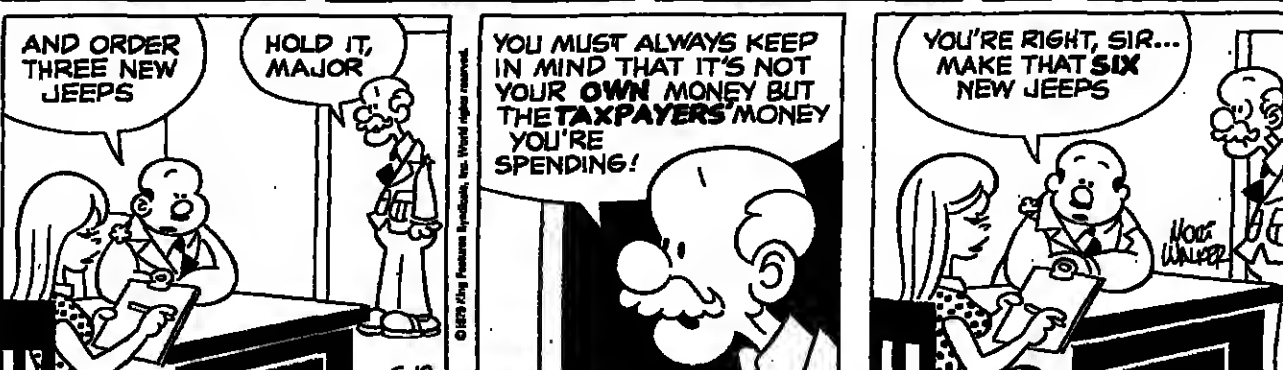
## B. C.



## BLONDIE



## BEETLE



## BAILEY



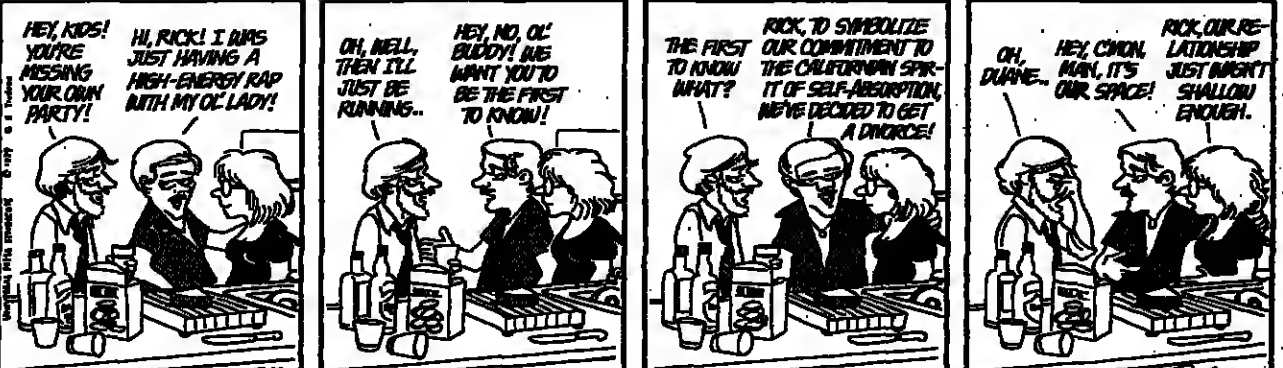
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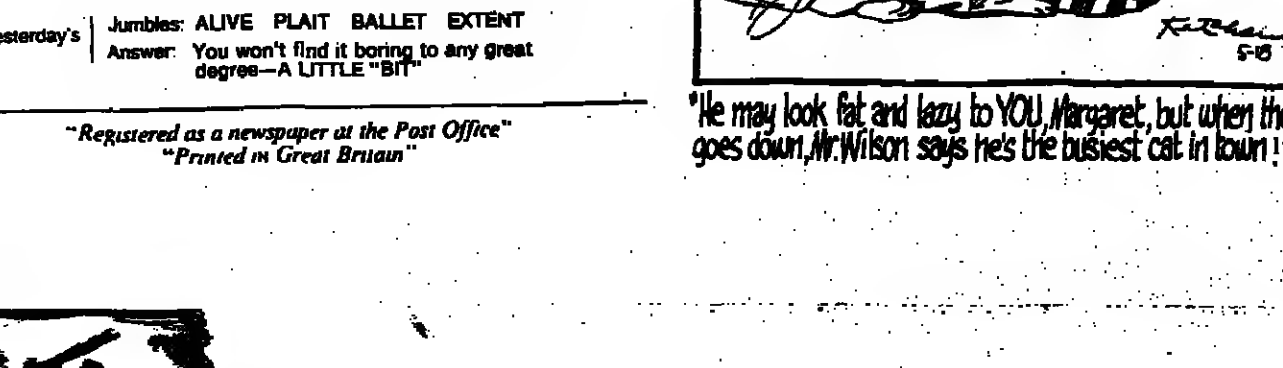
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## BOOKS

**THE HARVARD MYSTIQUE**  
The Power Syndrome That Affects Our Lives, From Sesame Street to the White House  
By Enrique Hank Lopez. Macmillan. 237 pp. \$10.

**HARVARD HATES AMERICA**  
The Odyssey of a Born-Again American  
By John LeBoutillier. Gateway Editions. \$7.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

IF YOUR correspondent had found on his shelves two books on Stanford University or the University of Michigan or the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, would he have reviewed them this morning? Probably not. Why then is he reviewing two books about Harvard? Because — as Alexander Solzhenitsyn said when asked why he had agreed to speak at Harvard after having refused hundreds of invitations from other universities — Harvard is Harvard. And did these two books fulfill the expectations of merit that was created in part by the presence of Harvard in their labels? No, they did not.

All of which means or less the point that both Enrique Hank Lopez and John LeBoutillier are making in their respective books, "The Harvard Mystique: The Power Syndrome That Affects Our Lives, From Sesame Street to the White House" and "Harvard Hates America: The Odyssey of a Born-Again American."

You expect more from Harvard, because Harvard is Harvard is Harvard. But you don't necessarily get it. In fact, you often get what seems like less precisely because you expected more. That, I think, is the nub of Lopez's thesis in "The Harvard Mystique." Because of the institution's prestige, the ideas that emanate from its faculty attract disproportionate attention, even when they're highly debatable ones, like B.F. Skinner's argument for an environmentally manipulated society ("Beyond Freedom and Dignity"), or the neo-Darwinian views, put forth by Edward H. Wilson, Arthur Jensen, Richard Herrnstein and Christopher Jencks, that environment doesn't count at all.

"Let's face it," Lopez quotes a Columbia professor saying to one of his graduate students. "No matter how specious and even silly they sound, these sociobiologists are going to get a lot of serious attention and perhaps ultimate approval — and only because they're from Harvard. And I really wouldn't care too much if their theories were merely academic — or philosophical speculations — but I'm afraid they'll be taken seriously by people in Washington, by reactionary congressmen who will say 'There's no sense trying to improve things for blacks and Puerto Ricans with all those expensive remedial programs. We can't change their genes.' And they'll be able to quote 'This here Harvard professor' to back their prejudices."

In a somewhat similar vein, John LeBoutillier, who graduated from Harvard College in 1976 and then attended the Business School, uses Harvard's prestige to highlight certain human shortcomings. It is hardly news that there exist privileged people in this country who live in luxury off the profits of cor-

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

## Truman Bomb Note

**Is Given to Library**  
INDEPENDENCE, Mo. (U.P.) — The note giving authority to drop the first atomic bomb on Hiroshima has been uncovered and donated to the Harry S. Truman Library.

The note, written by President Truman while at the Potsdam conference in 1945 reads: "Suggested: approved. Release when ready no sooner than August 2." It has been in the possession of George Eisey, former aide to Truman, since the president's death. The bomb was dropped Aug. 6, 1945.

## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

All tournament players are familiar with the negative double, in which a doubler of overcalls, within limits prescribed by partnership preference, are for take-out rather than penalty, suggesting length in any unbid major suit. But very few are familiar with the negative redouble, which has recently become popular among the experts.

The idea is that a redouble of a negative double promises one of the top three honors in the overcalled suit. Conversely, a single raise denies such a holding. If the opening bidder then becomes the declarer, the opening leader will have considerable help in deciding whether or not he should lead his own suit.

If East-West had been using this useful device on the diagrammed deal, the result of their match would have been different. South arrived in four hearts after West had overcalled in spades and North had made a negative double. As there were no unbid major suits, the double suggested length in the minor suits with no normal action available.

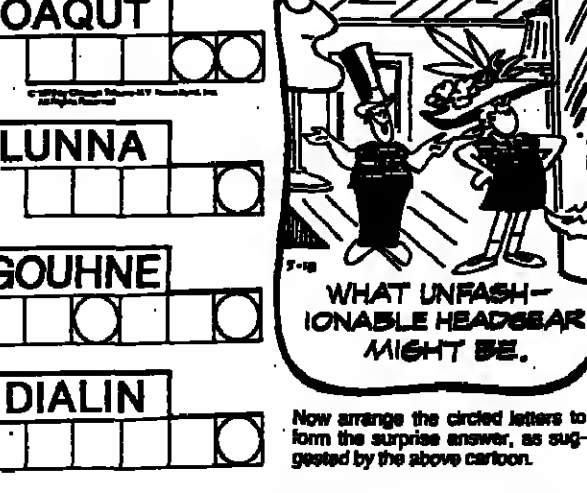
West led a club against four hearts, which did no harm to the defense. South played the eight from dummy and performed well with the singleton ace. He led the heart ace, and misguessed by playing the queen.

West now had occasion to regret that he was not playing the negative redouble. He had to guess which ace his partner held, and he would have had no problem with the appropriate agreement, which he had with other partners. East's first-round silence would have been eloquent, denying the spade ace.

Lucking this clue, West missed. Lacking this clue, West missed. Lacking this clue, West missed.

## JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Print answer here: "OAGUT" (Answers tomorrow)



## Carlton Pitches a 3-Hitter

## Phillies Bury the Cubs on 16 Hits, 13-0

CHICAGO, May 17 (UPI) — Carlton Fisk pitched a three-hitter for six innings and Rudy York hit four home runs to pace the Philadelphia Phillies to a 13-0 victory over the Chicago Cubs.

Fisk (4-5) retired the first 18 batters before Ivan DeJesus opened the seventh inning with a sharp single to left-center. Barry Foote led the ninth with a double for the second hit but was thrown out at the plate for the final out.

Cy Young Award winner Rick Reuschel (2-5) gave the Phillies a 2-0 lead.

DeJesus' RBI double in the fourth, Garry Maddox hit a three-run homer in the seventh to extend Philadelphia's lead to 11-0. Mike Schmidt hit his 12th homer of the season, a two-run blast in the eighth following Ramon Aviles' single.

In Atlanta, Adrian Devine picked up his first save of the season, in relief of Buddy Solomon, as

second-off the loser. Rick Reuschel (2-5) gave the Phillies a 2-0 lead. DeJesus' RBI double in the fourth, Garry Maddox hit a three-run homer in the seventh to extend Philadelphia's lead to 11-0. Mike Schmidt hit his 12th homer of the season, a two-run blast in the eighth following Ramon Aviles' single.

## Braves 3, Dodgers 2

In Atlanta, Adrian Devine picked up his first save of the season, in relief of Buddy Solomon, as

Atlanta beat Los Angeles, 3-2. Bruce Benedict, the Braves' catcher, was knocked unconscious in a ninth-inning collision at the plate with Steve Garvey. Benedict was taken to a local hospital, treated for a facial abrasion and some loosened teeth, then sent home to recover.

## Reds 7, Padres 0

In Cincinnati, Ray Knight's two-run single and Rick Ansbach's two-run double highlighted a five-run third inning and enabled Cincinnati to defeat San Diego, 7-0. Bill Bonham and Pedro Borbon teamed up to pitch a seven-hitter as

the Reds won their 10th game in the last 13 starts.

## Pirates 4, Mets 3

In Pittsburgh, Mike Easler led off the 13th inning with a pinch-hit home run to give Pittsburgh a 4-3 victory over New York. Easler hit the first pitch of the inning off Skip Lockwood (0-5) over the right-field wall, giving Enrique Romo (1-2) the triumph.

## Cardinals 2, Expos 0

In St. Louis, Bob Forsch and Mark Littell combined on a six-hitter and Ted Simmons hit a two-run double in the sixth inning to propel St. Louis over Montreal, 2-0. Forsch, who had not won in 11 starts dating back to Sept. 4 of last season, struck out two and walked none to notch his first victory in four decisions.

## Giants 8, Astros 4

In Houston, Bill Madlock's two-run single triggered a four-run uprising in the 10th inning and Terry Whitfield and Jack Clark followed with run-scoring singles to power San Francisco past Houston, 8-4.

## Royals 4, Mariners 3

In the American League, at Seattle, Steve Busby, picked up his first victory in more than a year as Kansas City defeated Seattle, 4-3. Clint Hurdle hit a home run in the ninth inning to secure the victory. Busby's last triumph was on April 9, 1978, against the Cleveland Indians.

## White Sox 3, A's 1

In Oakland, Jorge Orta snapped out of the worst slump of his major-league career with a two-run, eighth-inning double, then scored on a single by Bill Nahorny to lift Chicago past Oakland, 3-1. Orta, batting only .179, scored pinch-runner Joe Gates and Alan

Bannister with his double as Matt Keough suffered his sixth loss in as many decisions.

## Yankees 6, Tigers 2

In New York, Ron Guidry, making his first start in two weeks after a self-imposed exile to the bullpen, scattered nine hits and struck out 13 to lead New York over Detroit and Mark Fidrych, 6-2.

## Blue Jays 4, Indians 3

In Cleveland, Dave Lemanczyk pitched a six-hitter and Rick Cerone scored the winning run on Roy Howell's fourth-inning groundout as Toronto beat Cleveland, 4-3. Lemanczyk (3-2) struck out two and walked four to post his fourth complete game of the year. Rick Wise (3-4) took the loss.

## Rangers 8, Twins 4

In Bloomington, Minn., Al Oliver, Mike Jorgensen and Larvell Blanks drove in two runs each to lift Texas to an 8-4 victory over Minnesota and a sweep of the three-game series. Jon Mallack (2-2) worked the first six innings for Texas, giving up eight hits and all four Minnesota runs.

## Orioles 10, Red Sox 6

In Boston, Al Bumbry and Mark Belanger each drove in two runs to highlight a six-run fifth inning that carried Baltimore to a 10-6 victory over Boston and into first place in the American League East. Dennis Martinez (5-3) went six innings to earn his fourth straight victory.

## Angels 4, Brewers 3

In Anaheim, Calif., Sal Bando, the Oakland third baseman, threw Rod Carew's bunt single wildly into right field, allowing Dan Ford to score from first base with two out in the bottom of the 11th inning to give California a 4-3 victory over Oakland.



Goalie Jorg Daniel of Fortuna Dueseldorf stops a penalty kick by Carlos Rexach of Barcelona.

## Barcelona Wins Title, 4-3

BASEL, Switzerland, May 17 (UPI) — Carlos Rexach, down on his knees after missing a penalty, bounced back with a vital extra-time goal last night as Barcelona took its first European title in 13 years by edging Fortuna Dueseldorf, 4-3, in the Cup Winners Cup soccer final here.

Rexach's goal made it 3-2 and Barcelona widened the lead when Hans Kraaijveld took a pass from Johan Neeskens to score under the body of the goalkeeper, Jorg Daniel. With six minutes remaining, Dueseldorf narrowed the gap. Wolfgang Seel scored his second goal, but it was too late to prevent Barcelona from winning.

Neeskens, a member of Holland's 1978 World Cup team, was the star for the Spanish club, providing the midfield drive in a match that did not prove to be the one-sided affair many had anticipated.

The West Germans, relying on quick breakaways, were stunned in the fifth minute, when Jose Sanchez opened the scoring following a pass from Rexach in Barcelona's first real attack.

Within three minutes Fortuna was level when goal-

keeper Pedro Artola failed to hold a Rudi Bommer shot and Thomas Allofs was on hand to clip the ball into the net from close range.

The match soon developed into a tough, uncompromising struggle with Barcelona conceding 33 fouls throughout the 120 minutes to Fortuna's 27. It was from one of these fouls, when Francisco Carrasco was brought down in the area in the 12th minute, that Rexach missed a great chance of restoring Barcelona's lead. His weakly-hit penalty went straight into the arms of Oaniel.

Daniel was not so lucky in the 35th minute, however, when a shot from Carrasco bounced off his legs straight into the path of Juan Asensi, who made one mistake from five meters.

Fortuna climbed back off the canvas again, equalizing three minutes before the interval, when Seel stole in from the left and slipped a right-foot shot past a hesitant Artola.

The second-half produced more crunching tackles than good play as both sides concentrated on defense. Barcelona was unable to break the deadlock as the game was sent into overtime.



Wagner of the Tigers slides hard into second base, preventing the Yankee second baseman, Randolph, from relaying the throw and completing a double play. The Yankees won, 6-2.

## Mantle, Martin, Ford

## 3 Musketeers Return to N.Y.

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, May 17 (NYT) — Billy Mantle and Elvin Ford were in Winnipeg early this week for a fund-raising affair for a youth movement and one of them said: "Tomorrow is Bob's 65th birthday. Some of the guys are throwing a surprise party for him in New York." "It's the hell," one of the others "let's go."

It's how it happened that the Musketeers of the Yankees 1950s were upstairs to a New restaurant the next day salute assistant to the president of American League, who was the

vice president for public relations when Whitey Ford, Billy Martin played second and Mickey Mantle was in field in Yankee Stadium.

It's lucky this isn't the Copacabana, somebody said, for this was

to the day since Mantle, Martin and some other

was celebrating Martin's 29th birthday in that East Side watering

into a fight that made the papers and ended Martin's

days in the Bronx. As the

the done since, the Yankee

fingered Billy as the catalyst

of an affair, the temper who led

his sinless playmates astray, and traded him to Kansas City.

The brass did not foresee that he would return as manager of the team 18 years later and — if George Steinbrenner keeps his word — five years after that.

Martin was 51, this week, and wondering where the years went since he broke in with the Yankees. That was 1950, and it goes without saying that he remembers his first hit in the big leagues. He is a ballplayer.

"As a matter of fact," he said, "I still hold a record — the only rookie to get two hits in the same inning his first two times up. We were in Boston and the Red Sox had us beat, 9-0. In the sixth or seventh inning the Old Man [Casey Stengel] decided the game was lost and put me in along with Jackie Jensen and the other guys be bad on the bench."

"My first time up there were two runners on base. Mel Parnell threw one over my head and I swung and missed. He threw one in the dirt and I missed. If he'd thrown the next one behind me I'd have swung. I was that nervous. But he threw a high fastball and I hit it. I didn't see where it went. I just ran and pulled up at second with a double."

"Nice going, kid," Bobby Doerr said. He was playing second for the Red Sox. "Where did the ball land? I asked him. 'You hit the wall far from the top,' he said. 'You all most had a home run.' He said, 'I been telling people you were going to be a good ballplayer.'"

"We batted around and when I came up again the bases were filled. I singled through the box off Walt Masterson. We scored 9 or 10 runs that inning and won the game and the Old Man sat there looking like he planned it all along. Afterward all the press were around Joe DiMaggio and he said, 'How about this little dago? He had a pretty good day, too.' It was only about a month before I played again."

Mantle, Martin and Ford weren't the only ones who came to town especially on Bob Fishel's account. If Ferdenzi, who covered the Yankees for the New York Journal-American, was down from his home in Yarmouth Port, Mass. Hy Goldberg, who went over to television under the Newark News folded under him, was there. So were Mel Allen, the voice of the Yankees in Bob's day, and Barney Kremenko of the Journal-American and Monte Irvin, an inmate of the Baseball Hall of Fame like Mantle and Ford.

Friendship brought them, warm and enduring friendship for the quiet man who has always remembered their birthdays. Fishel isn't a big man but he is brave, said Mantle or Ford or Martin.

## Remember Pearl Harbor

He told of an evening on the Yankees' Japanese tour when the party in the bar had dwindled down to a precious few. Reluctant to go to bed, Martin telephoned to go to bed. Mantle said Ford had been hurt in a fight and reinforcements were needed desperately. Fishel responded on the run, removing his glasses as he came.

That reminded somebody of the night in Toots Shor's when there was a debate on the question of whether jockeys should be classi-

fied as athletes. Eddie Arcaro and Bill Shoemaker upheld the affirmative against the proprietor until Toots had to go bounce an obstreperous drunk. The lush appeared ready to fight as he was nudged outside but Toots managed to get him into a taxi without fistfights. Then, turning around, Toots saw Arcaro and Shoemaker at his knees. What, he demanded, were they doing?

"We came out to help you," one of them said.

"You're athletes," Toots said, and ordered another round.

Fishel's friends came up with a memento of Bob's greatest day in baseball — a great, blown-up photo of Eddie Gaedel at bat. Gaedel was the midge with the four-inch strike zone whom Bob signed as a pinch-batter for Bill Veck's St. Louis Browns in 1951. "Who are the umpire and catcher in the picture?" Bob was asked. "Ed Hurley and Matt Batts," he said, calling on sure memory across 28 years.

## Another Question

"What do the following have in common?" asked Marty Appel, Bob's first successor in Yankee Stadium. "The headwaiter at Eliaio's, the doorman at the Carlyle, the parking lot attendant at the American Shipbuilding Company in Tampa, Fla."

"They all got punched by Martin," Mantle said. Marty said no, the answer was that they all wore Yankee World Series rings, courtesy of George Steinbrenner.

Bob Fishel, it turned out, doesn't own a World Series ring because only the men in the dugout received them when he was a Yankee. So his hosts at lunch had a duplicate of the Yankees' 1958 ring made for him. That was the year the Yankees lost three of the first four games to Milwaukee and then won three straight. Imagine buying jewelry for a press agent.

It is the smallest Preakness field since Citation easily defeated three rivals in 1948. The major reason for the lack of volunteers is Spectacular Bid, the dark gray Hawksworth Farm colt who has won 11 straight stakes races, including the Kentucky Derby May 5 to Louisville.

Yet Delp, halfway through his morning lecture, conceded that he was "prepared to lose" the Preakness. Like Muhammad Ali, the trainer appears to be developing a promoter's knack for selling tickets.

## Anything Can Happen

"I feel sure I've got the best horse," Delp said, "and I think he's a fresh horse. He hasn't reached his peak yet. But that doesn't mean we have to win. Anything can happen."

One of the things that could happen would be

## Line Scores

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Los Angeles 3, San Diego 2  
California 4, Baltimore 3  
Minnesota 10, Toronto 6

AMERICAN LEAGUE  
Detroit 9, New York 8  
Pittsburgh 4, Philadelphia 3  
Cleveland 4, Kansas City 3  
St. Louis 7, Cincinnati 0  
Chicago 6, Milwaukee 2  
Boston 10, Oakland 6  
Seattle 4, San Francisco 3  
Houston 8, Texas 4  
Los Angeles 3, San Diego 2  
California 4, Baltimore 3  
Minnesota 10, Toronto 6  
Pittsburgh 4, Philadelphia 3  
Cleveland 4, Kansas City 3  
St. Louis 7, Cincinnati 0  
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Tom Henderson (14) of the Bullets whips a pass by Mark Olberding of the Spurs during the Bullets' 108-100 victory.

## Bullets Even Series With Spurs, 108-100

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, May 17 (UPI) — Larry Wright and Elvin Hayes halted San Antonio's momentum at the start of the fourth quarter last night to give the Washington Bullets a 108-100 victory over the Spurs.

The best-of-seven semifinal series, knotted at three games apiece, will be decided tomorrow night in Landover, Md.

For the second straight game the

## Johnson, Lakers

## Agree on Pact

INGLEWOOD, Calif., May 17 (UPI) — Elvin (Magic) Johnson, who led Michigan State University to the NCAA basketball championship this year, yesterday agreed to a long-term contract with the Los Angeles Lakers, who have the No. 1 choice in the NBA college draft next month.

Money was not announced but there were reports that Johnson, 19, would get nearly \$1 million for his first season in the NBA. The Lakers, to no one's surprise, confirmed that they will select Johnson in the draft.

Bullets avoided elimination and kept alive their hopes of becoming the first team in a decade to repeat as NBA champion.

San Antonio trailed almost all night but the Spurs overcame an eight-point deficit late in the third quarter, took a brief two-point lead and went into the final period tied 78-78.

But Wright, bothered by a sprained ankle, hit Washington's first two baskets of the fourth quarter and Hayes made a three-point play that gave the Bullets the lead for good.

The winner of tomorrow night's game will advance to the championship round against either Seattle or Phoenix.

Hayes paced the Bullets with 24 points and Bobby Dandridge scored 20 — 10 coming in the final quarter after Washington had begun its lead. Greg Ballard tossed in 19 for the Bullets. Wes Unseld, with only 4 points, picked up his fifth foul early in the third quarter and was forced to sit



